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GOOD PROGRESS IS MADE BY LONDON PEACE CONFERENCE

Final General Settlement of All Questions Now Outstanding Is Expected This Week—French Premier Returning to London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—There were two sittings of the Peace Conference yesterday, at which, as on previous days, the British, French, Italian, and Japanese representatives were present. An official report issued subsequently states that the discussion of the Peace Treaty with Turkey was resumed and that substantial progress has now been made. A number of important provisional decisions, providing a groundwork for the treaty, were reached and are being communicated to a drafting committee.

It is understood that some clauses were considered in detail and that drafts of some have been so far approved as to be ready for reference back to the draftsmen for embodiment in the draft treaty. In view of the progress thus recorded, it is now anticipated that next week will suffice for the final general settlement of all the questions now outstanding, namely the Turkish treaty with its allied questions of the Russian situation and the Greek and Armenian claims, as well as the treaty with Hungary.

The French Premier is returning to London today to participate in next week's full dress debates, and other arrivals will include the Italian Foreign Minister, Victor Scialoja, and Alexander Vaia Voevod, the Rumanian Premier, each accompanied by a large secretariat.

Meanwhile with reference to the Russian question the agency is authorized to deny the statement that Mr. Lloyd George and Francis Nitti, the British and Italian premiers, are cooperating with a view to opening negotiations with Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik agent in Copenhagen, in opposition to the views of Alexander Millerand, the French Premier. Such a proposal, it is stated, has not been discussed, and the whole statement is a pure fabrication.

Prisoners' Repatriation Authorized

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The repatriation of the German war prisoners now in Siberia was authorized by the Council of Ambassadors at its session today. The action of the council provided that the repatriation be by way of the Far East.

The question of the disposal of various enemy warships was taken up and their allocation decided upon.

The question of increasing the allowance for the interallied commission of control in Germany was considered, but a decision was postponed. It was decided to send instructions to the interallied military commission in Budapest concerning its functions. The Saar delimitation commission was authorized to function during the temporary absence of one of its members.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINERS PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—In response to the Premier's proposal that the miners should appoint representatives to meet the government's accountants to go into the question of figures and the varying estimates of surplus, Vernon Hartshorn, M.P., and Frank Hodges will meet the accountants on Tuesday. The miners' representatives will report the result of the investigation at an executive meeting on Wednesday and later in the week another interview with the Premier will take place.

It has been decided to call a national conference of the miners' delegates on March 10, the day preceding the adjourned special trade union congress, to discuss the policy to be urged by the miners, when the question of industrial or political action comes up for decision at the congress regarding the nationalization of mines.

Cotton Operatives to Ask for Increase

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MANCHESTER, England (Sunday)—The cotton operatives are preparing to send an application to the employers for a 100 per cent increase on the pre-war rates. At least 400,000 work people will be affected.

DR. TRUMBITCH AGAIN OFFERED PORTFOLIO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Sunday)—Dr. Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister under Liouba Davidovitch, has been offered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new Coalition Cabinet which is being organized by Stoyan Protitch, a former Premier of Jugo-Slavia.

ITALIAN EMBASSY'S WARNING

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Italian Embassy today declared that the reports that there were revolutionary movements in the Liguria, Neapolitan and Turin districts were absolutely unfounded. The embassy issued a warning that such reports were being spread with "financial motives."

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES AND AMBASSADORSHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Notwithstanding the prominence given by The Times yesterday to the report, current in political circles, that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Minister of Reconstruction, has been selected for the appointment to the Washington Embassy, no confirmation of the rumor is obtainable. Inquiries at 10 Downing Street yesterday merely elicited the comment that the association of Sir Auckland's name with the post had caused no surprise, and that it was regarded as "quite a possible appointment."

No official authority was given, however, for the announcement that Sir Auckland had been offered the post or that Earl Reading had definitely declined it.

CHINA-AMERICAN BANKING PROJECT

Joint Organization With a Capital of \$10,000,000 to Be Devoted to the Development of Trade and Commerce of China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the most promising developments in the recent history of China is the organization of a China-American bank with a capital of \$10,000,000, half of which is owned by American banking interests and the other half by Chinese capitalists from every section of the Chinese Republic. This is the view taken by Paul Reinsch, formerly United States Minister at Peking, who, since his return to the United States, has devoted a large part of his time to effecting closer financial and commercial relations between the United States and China.

The Chase National Bank of New York City and the Pacific Development Company, together with leading financiers of China, have formed a banking concern with an aggregate capital of \$10,000,000. Mr. Reinsch said. The capital is equally divided between the two countries. The president of the bank is Mr. Chen, who was Prime Minister of China until last October. J. A. Thomas, who was formerly Chinese manager of the British-American Tobacco Company, is vice-president and general manager of the concern. Hsu Su Yuan is the Chinese vice-president.

Well-Established Branches

Describing the details of the bank, Mr. Reinsch said the personnel would be of Americans and Chinese, and that the enterprise would be in all respects a joint one. The Peking central office was opened a week ago. Two million dollars in deposits were received on the opening day, a fact which, it was stated, indicates the confidence of the depositors in the stability of an institution to be run on the proposed lines. Already the bank has well-established branches in all parts of China.

At present Albert H. Wigan of the Chase National Bank and Mr. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston are in China investigating the financial situation and organizing the new banking enterprise. "The bank," said Mr. Reinsch, "has a great future. It is to be entirely devoted to the development of the trade and commerce of China."

The Chinese view of the enterprise is expressed in dispatches received from Peking, in which Mr. Hsu, one of the vice-presidents, declared that the American financiers and business interests must now live down allegations to the effect that they failed in the past to carry out a consistent policy in China.

Chinese Estimates of Americans

"I have always been told," Mr. Hsu is quoted as saying, "by my influential friends, both in the government and outside, that small dependence could be placed in an American business or financial policy. About once every five years American men of big business and finance become interested in China, but this interest does not last. Something always happens to frighten the bankers away. First it is a change in political affairs at home; then international policies are to blame; then, again, the business and financial representatives sent to China become impatient at the delays and intrigues always present in Chinese affairs, grow tired of the interminable negotiations, and go home."

"Chinese officials, especially those of the older types, are always full of praise for Americans generally and especially for the American policy toward China and American philanthropies in China, but when it comes down to serious business, they shake their heads. These are the remarks that I always hear when I suggest that something should be done to induce American finance and big business to come to China."

Mr. Hsu was emphatic in his declarations that the new China-American bank is to be strictly an industrial and commercial enterprise. It will work, he said, in the closest possible relationship with China's new industrial development, and must conform strictly to American stringent banking practices. Although many of the leading Chinese officials, including the President himself, are large stockholders, the main influence will be wielded by business men who are working to build up China's industries.

NONPARTISANSHIP OF LABOR URGED

Samuel Gompers, Answering the Critics of Federation's Atti- tude, Declares New Party Movement at Present Is Futile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The uncompromising hostility of the American Federation of Labor to the formation of a definite and distinct "Labor Party" in the United States, was expressed by Samuel Gompers in a letter addressed to the Indiana State Labor Party, in which he asserted that the movement to swing American Labor from its old nonpartisan moorings would be "disastrous to the wage earners of the country and to the interests of all forward-looking people."

"Results," declares Mr. Gompers, "will not be obtained by injecting a Labor Party, so-called, into the struggle."

Criticisms Answered

The letter was addressed to William Mitchell, prominent among those Labor leaders of Indiana, who took issue with the political policy formulated by the American Federation of Labor. Following is the telegram which called out the protest from Mr. Gompers:

"We, the convention of the Indiana State Labor Party, in session February 14, 1920, stand opposed to the political declarations of the American Federation of Labor asking Labor to elect their friends and defeat their enemies. We assert there can be no compromise on candidates who are not those whose platform is made up of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor. We assert that the political policy of the American Federation of Labor is impractical and has been absolutely unsuccessful. Therefore, we stand for the Labor Party organized by and for the workers themselves as the only consistent method of protecting Labor's interests in the various political departments of our government."

(Signed) WILLIAM MITCHELL,
JOHN HESSLER,
CHARLES W. KERN,
A. F. FESSLER,
E. S. KIDD.

The position taken in the above telegram reflects the views of a considerable body within the ranks of Labor. This body, which is still, however, a minority, derives its inspiration from the British Labor Party, the success of which, in recent years, as a political machine, is now being used by certain insurgents in their attack on the nonpartisan character of Mr. Gompers' political faith.

Separate Action Opposed

The president of the Federation of Labor does not believe that the time is yet ripe in America for the launching of a separate and distinct Labor Party. In his letter replying to the telegram of protest, Mr. Gompers said:

"By what do you assume to declare the work and the policy of the American Federation of Labor to be impracticable? Surely the results achieved in the interests of the workers demonstrate the utter fallacy of your assumption."

"By your declaration you assert the practicability of the course you declare you will pursue. What experience have you had with your political party on which to base so absurd a claim?"

"Forsooth, some men understand that not only which is charged, but the virtue which is proclaimed of political and financial honesty and dishonesty. Perhaps thorough investigation of political and financial virtue may be a proper subject of inquiry after a political party shall have been in existence more than a day."

"Of this one thing you may rest assured, that the day of reckoning is at hand for all of those who are in

antagonism to the cause of Labor, and for those who are subtle and equally guilty, even though they clothe their actions in pretended friendship.

"When you shall have learned the lesson of the real struggle of Labor, and the cause for which our movement stands, you may become penitent for the gross injustice you have done by your pretensions and your course."

"The effect of a separate political Labor Party can only be disastrous to the wage-earners of our country and to the interests of all forward-looking people. The votes that would go to a Labor Party candidate would, in the absence of such candidate, go to the best man in the field. In no case would they go to an enemy of Labor."

"There can be no hope for success of Labor Party candidates. The effect, therefore, of a political Labor Party, will be to defeat our friends and elect our enemies."

"Labor can look upon the formation of a political Labor Party only as an act detrimental to the interests of Labor, and exactly in line with that which is most ardently desired by those who seek to oppress Labor."

The Way of Success

"The welfare of American humanity demands in this hour of national crisis that there be success at the polls. This is no time for experimenting with political theories which are proven false at the outset. The workers of America must use the tactics of success, they must have results."

"Results will not be obtained by injecting a Labor Party, so-called, into the struggle. Those who are determined to be blind to the facts of the present and the past, will, of course, rush on to disaster and calamity. This the American Labor movement will not do, it rejects and repudiates the fallacies of blind theorists, and will have nothing to do with those treacherous policies that are suited only to the purpose of Labor's enemies."

"Your telegram is an affront to the Labor movement and an assault on the interests of that great body of Americans who are determined that the present campaign shall result, not in the destruction of our liberties, but in the opening of the way of national progress and the enlargement of opportunities for human welfare, safety, and happiness."

CURFEW ORDER IS ISSUED IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Following the latest affray with the Dublin police, the government has issued a curfew order, stipulating that hereafter all persons in the Dublin metropolitan district must remain indoors between midnight and 5 a. m.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—With reference to the Dublin curfew order which is to become effective on February 23, it is stated that permits will be granted to those who have good reasons to be abroad during the hours mentioned. All persons, however, who appear on the streets will be challenged by the police and military. Refusal to obey orders, it is announced, will be at the peril of the person challenged.

QUOTATION FROM "POPOLO ROMANO"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The "Popolo Romano" publishes what purports to be a New York telegram from a number of American notabilities, which reads, in part:

"President Wilson, after his defeat in the Senate regarding the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, is seeking a pretext for his failure by throwing the responsibility on Italy. It is necessary that Italy should not allow herself to be deceived. Such a game is certain to be completely favorable to Italy and will prompt the whole of the Republican Party to decisive action in her favor."

LABOR CONFERENCE ON RAILROAD PLANS

Union Representatives in Wash- ington to Confer on Proposal of President—No Strike Like- ly Before Roads Are Returned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fifteen organizations of railroad employees will be represented in a conference which will begin here today to consider and pass upon the proposals made by President Wilson on February 13 for a settlement of wage disputes between the organizations and the United States Railroad Administration. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees did not agree to abide by the Administration's proposals and may act independently of the other employees. In brief, President Wilson proposed that if Congress did not create a tribunal to handle wage disputes, he would appoint a commission for the purpose, and in the meantime he would appoint a commission of experts which would analyze all available data bearing upon wages and working conditions and report soon. The personnel of the commission of experts, which will include railroad executives as well as employees, probably will be made public today.

Employees Dissatisfied

The employees, through their representatives, profess to be dissatisfied with the form of the tribunal approved by the House of Representatives on Saturday, when the conference report on the Cummins-Each Bill was accepted. Three other representatives, for the telegraphers, firemen, and engineers, and the railroad employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House on Saturday and left a letter for President Wilson, in which he was asked to consider their objections to the bill and its Labor clauses.

Inasmuch as the Labor clause in the conference bill was drawn after consultation with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who is said to reflect accurately the President's views on railroad policies, there was considerable doubt that President Wilson would veto the bill if passed by the Senate, because the employees object to this clause. He promised, however, to use his utmost influence to see that any tribunal created by Congress is constituted fairly for the employees.

Little Tension Apparent

There was little apparent tension among the representatives of the 2,000,000 employees as they gathered in Washington yesterday. It seems certain that the period of government control of railroads will end on March 1 without any strikes, and a conservative forecast is that despite the opposition of the employees to the railroad bill a majority of them will wait to see how it works out before resorting to drastic action.

The possibility of a strike after March 1 by one or two of the unions is recognized, and a vigorous verbal attack on the bill, as well as upon the government's contention that the cost of living is decreasing, are said to be foreshadowing.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, left Washington on Saturday for Jacksonville, Florida, where he will remain for 10 days or two weeks, and where the executive council of the federation will assemble for a mid-winter meeting. His absence from Washington during the conference of railroad employees is thought to mean that no Labor crisis is at hand. B. M. Jewett, acting president of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, will represent Mr. Gompers.

Conference Bill Passed

House of Representatives Gives Large Majority to Revised Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroad bill providing for the conditions under which the railroads of the country will be returned to private control and operation, and safeguarded during the difficult days of readjustment, was passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday by the decisive majority of 100.

A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who took a prominent part in framing the legislation, declared last night that it was his intention to call up the conference report in the Senate this morning. The Iowa Senator said that he intended to keep the bill before the Senate continuously until it was disposed of.

Because of the urgency of railroad legislation, the Senate will not adjourn today, after the reading of Washington's "Farewell Address," as was expected. It is not expected that any objection will be made to the railroad bill's displacing the Treaty of Peace, which will go by the board again for a few days.

KING ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—It is officially stated that the King has accepted the resignation of G. H. Roberts as Food Controller.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—A further ministerial crisis occurred on Saturday when, following a Cabinet council, it was announced that, in view of the fresh parliamentary difficulties created by the speeches of the party spokesmen in the Chamber, the government considered that it did not command sufficient support to insure the passage of the budget and of the requisite bill for increasing the railway transport tariffs.

After a conference at the Palace, however, with the retiring Premier, Manuel Allende Salazar, the Conservative leader, Edward Dato, and the president of the Chamber, the King ratified his confidence in Mr. Salazar, who will, therefore, retain office.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD INQUIRY

Parts of Questionnaire Objected to by Friends of Commission —Concerns Cited for Illegal Practices Asked to Testify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instead of investigating the original charges that Bolshevik and radicals held positions in the Federal Trade Commission, the subcommittee of the Senate charged with the inquiry proposes, allege friends of the commission, to constitute itself as judge and jury of the value of the commission as a federal agency. The committee has addressed a questionnaire to the concerns that have from time to time been cited for illegal practices in trade, and seeks to know what these concerns think of the methods adopted by the commission.

While the resolution authorizing the inquiry directs the committee to "inquire generally into the work of the commission," the character of the questionnaire and the method of procedure which it implies were vigorously protested against on the Senate floor on Saturday by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska.

Queries in Questionnaire

Here are some of the queries contained in the questionnaire objected to by the friends of the commission:

"10. Do you have any information tending to establish the fact that the Federal Trade Commission has used its power to aid private enterprises in an unwarranted manner? If so, what are the facts and what are the connections, political or otherwise, between the firm so favored and the commission or any member or employee thereof?"

"11. Has the attitude of the Federal Trade Commission on your case been helpful or prejudicial to the business of the country? In your answer please explain why and how."

"12. Please express your opinion on the value of the commission as a governmental agency, and the reason for your opinion."

"13. If you believe that the work of the commission could be better handled by some other governmental agency or by reformation of its own procedure or policy, please indicate your suggestions for the change or improvement."

"The situation would be quite analogous if one went to the penitentiary to get the views of those incarcerated there touching the law, the jury and the court through the action of which they happened to be confined," said Senator Walsh, who inserted the questionnaire in the record.

"Has a questionnaire been sent to the packers, and if so what response have they made," asked William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa. "I assume the packers have received the questionnaire," Senator Walsh answered. "I doubt not their feelings concerning the Federal Trade Commission generally and its procedure will scarcely be complimentary."

Confidence in Committee Asked

Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, who is chairman of the investigating committee, urged the senators to have confidence in the committee, and he declared that there is no disposition to deal otherwise fairly with the agency under investigation.

It developed that many of the concerns cited by the commission, and which were compelled to cease practices complained of, returned answers to the questionnaire which were highly favorable to the commission and declared that without its aid it would have been impossible to change "questionable customs and practices."

In connection with the investigation, the National Board of Farm Organization, at its recent semi-annual convention, adopted a resolution indorsing the work of the commission and urging it to "probe still further into the structure of American business."

"We want to know," said a statement from the board, "who inspired this peculiar investigation, and why it is being held in a city (Chicago) where the packers are an important factor in determining the character of news from all such hearings as this. If there is to be any investigation, why not conduct it in Washington?"

PRESSURE IS URGED ON WASHINGTON IN ARMENIA'S BEHALF

Tzecho-Slovakia Gives Precedent for Recognition of New Rep- ublic, Says Henry W. Jessup —Protest to Paris Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal to the American people to exert every influence in their power in behalf of Armenia, and protests to the Supreme Council at Paris and to President Wilson will be adopted, it is expected, at an extraordinary meeting of the American Committee on the Independence of Armenia, to be held at the Bankers Club here Wednesday noon.

The meeting has been called by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and now chairman of the committee, and will be attended by the prominent friends of Armenia in this city, who realize that every effort must be made to convince the allied leaders that any settlement of the Near Eastern question which reduces the Armenian Nation from six vilayets to two, and in other ways favors the Turk, is not acceptable to that public opinion throughout the world which insists that the present opportunity to do justice to the Armenians shall not thus be rejected.

One of 14 Points

All are agreed that the American people have a vital part to play in the present situation. Asked what they could do under the circumstances, Henry W. Jessup, a member of the committee, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday:

"The same old influences and the same old selfish interests are hard at work, not for the purpose of securing a free opportunity of autonomous development for the Armenians, or even of carrying out the French and English pledges of ultimate freedom to the nationalities hitherto oppressed by the Turks."

"It should be remembered that there was no pronouncement of the President of the United States which aroused so much sympathetic response as that one of his 14 points, reiterated in his subsequent statements, which demanded the liberation of the Armenians and the Syrians."

"Remember, too, that in tens of thousands of American homes economies and self-denials were practiced for the purpose of raising the tens of millions of dollars that were sent over to minister relief to the people who were the victims of Turkish brutality during the war. When the signing of the armistice came, the hopes of the Armenians and the Syrians were stimulated, and they thought then their millennium was at hand."

Hopes Disappointed

"But how bitterly these hopes have been disappointed. The United States could have recognized the Republic of Armenia, as it recognized that of Tzecho-Slovakia months ago, and it could have notified the Turkish Government and the Allies that it had recognized the New Armenia and that it would view with concern any invasion of its rights."

"This recognition can yet be given, subject to the delimitation by an international commission of the boundaries which should properly belong to the new state. For such recognition Tzecho-Slovakia's case is a precedent. It may well be said that the President's position with regard to his non-concurrence in the adjustment of the boundaries of Tzecho-Slovakia at the recent conference of the Allied Powers is based upon the fact that, having so recognized that Nation, subject to those future delimitations of boundary, the United States would not view without concern any unfair restriction of those boundaries."

"But it has been impossible to move the State Department to give such recognition to the Armenian Republic. If our government stands aloof these partitions between France and England and the Turks and the Kurds will become a fait accompli, and mere moral pressure will be totally inadequate to accomplish justice for this oppressed people."

Need of Appeals to Congress

"The American people are sufficiently interested in the fate of this gallant nation to communicate with their representatives in Senate and House demanding that some adequate action be taken before it is too late."

"More than a year ago it was presented to me that there were tens of thousands of Armenians who had been expropriated who would return to Armenia, once it had been recognized within its ancient boundaries. These people cannot be expected to go back to the desolated, infertile and totally inadequate region which constitutes the present boundaries of the little Republic, with enemies on every side and no prospect of ultimate national success under the present conditions."

"Our information is that massacres and attacks upon the Armenians are still recurring constantly. The guarded warnings issued to the government at Constantinople by the Allies are of the same character as those which were issued long before the war, and will be just about as effectual."

"If we are interested in Armenian independence we must confess to feeling helpless and hopeless if the partitioning of the Near East as at present

reported goes through. Administration initiative and congressional cooperation are required to help stop it. And the American people can do their best to see that the required initiative and cooperation are forthcoming."

Situation Most Desperate

Reign of Terror Reported to Continue, With Hundreds Massacred Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Near East Relief makes public a cable message received from the Rev. Marian C. Wilson, stationed at Marash, saying the situation there is most desperate, a reign of terror having existed since January 21, with hundreds of people of both sexes and all ages massacred daily. The French who occupy that territory are represented as being on the defensive only, and there is said to be no power to put an end to the "nationalist" activities of the force of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Roads toward Marash are reported barred by large forces. With no assurance of help, everything possible must be done to relieve the situation, "because there is serious danger for the lives of all Christians." American institutions were under fire, there were many orphans and refugees among the wounded, and food was running low.

Reports as late as February 17 indicated that Americans in Armenia itself were safe, though Armenians and other Christians were threatened with extermination.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, is described as having made representations to the Sublime Porte that steps must be taken for protection of Americans in Armenia.

Americans in Aintab are reported safe, in a message received at Constantinople on February 14. Aintab is a short distance from the place where two American Y. M. C. A. men, James Perry and Frank Johnson, were reported killed recently.

There are about 500 American relief workers among the Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and other subject races through the Ottoman Empire and Russian Armenia, according to the Near Eastern Relief, which believes that all of them, with the possible exception of those in the Marash and Aintab districts, are safe. Rear Admiral Bristol is said to have received reports from the Marash district that it was now safe for Americans, although Armenians were being killed in the very houses occupied by Americans.

POLISH AGRARIAN QUESTION DISCUSSED

WARSAW, Poland, (Tuesday).—Two thousand delegates, representing peasants from all parts of Poland, attended a meeting today, at which the agrarian question was the chief topic of discussion. One of the resolutions drawn up by the body expressed the desire that the Land Reform Bill, passed by the Diet last July, be put into effect immediately. This bill provided that land be taken from great land owners and distributed among the landless classes.

Discussion of the question of peace between Poland and Soviet Russia resulted in a resolution saying that the basis of peace should call for withdrawal of the Soviet troops beyond the Polish frontier of 1917—roughly the line held by the Poles today.

Another resolution acted on by the delegates favored the holding of plebiscites in the border states so that the inhabitants might decide whether their states should join Poland or remain independent.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first two population announcements for the 1920 census issued by the Census Bureau are:

Cincinnati, 401,155, an increase of 27,567, or 10.3 per cent. over 1910. Washington, District of Columbia, 457,414, an increase of 106,345, or 22.1 per cent. over 1910.

The city of Washington is coextensive with the District of Columbia. In counting the national capital's population only the actual residents were enumerated, all transient persons, members of the diplomatic corps and members of Congress and their families being omitted. A police census of Washington several months ago placed the population at 455,000.

MAYOR'S PROPOSAL ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Civil Service Reform Bureau has notified Mayor John F. Hylan that his proposal to license candidates graduating from the Teachers Training School without further competitive tests, is illegal, as it would violate the state Constitution, which requires competitive examinations for appointments in the civil service of the State, including the teaching force.

TAXPAYERS COMMEMORATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Individual taxpayers are trustworthy, and if tax-paying were left to individuals, 60 per cent of them would pay, according to Henry H. Bond, former tax commissioner of this State, who spoke on Saturday at the Twentieth Century Club on tax problems. Judge George W. Anderson said that there is less graft and dishonesty in government than ever before.

BUILDING WORKERS WIN

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—At a joint council meeting of representatives of the Building Trades and Master Builders tonight it was agreed that after May 1 the hours of labor shall be 44 a week and the wages \$1 an hour, as demanded by the workers.

UNWAVERING FAITH OF GREEK PREMIER

Mr. Venizelos Believes That England and America Will Stand With Him in Demanding Respect for Small Nations' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Peace Conference has been turned into a labyrinth of intrigues and selfish interests. The Minotaur of European diplomacy threatens the fair daughters of Greece and Armenia. The only hope for them is the ar-

triumph of righteousness. He demands that the rights of small nations be respected as those of the great ones.

But the labyrinth is intricate. Will Theseus succeed in destroying the Minotaur? Already, British public opinion is rallying to his side, and like Ariadne of old, hands to him the thread which shall guide him out of the labyrinth. Parliament demands that the Turkish treaty such as has been dictated by the French Minotaur, shall not become binding upon England.

But Theseus needs a strong cudgel, and that can be supplied by President Wilson, if he shall insist that righteousness prevail at the Peace Conference. If America awakens now, Theseus may yet destroy the European Minotaur and rescue Greece and Armenia. At any rate, Mr. Venizelos is in London with his faith undiminished.



Eleutherios Venizelos

Premier of Greece, who is now on mission in London with "faith undiminished in the triumph of justice"

rival of a Theseus. That Theseus comes from the city of Athens. His weapons are his irresistible logic, his prophetic vision, his unshakable belief in the ultimate triumph of a just cause even in international politics.

The man who stood against Prince George in Crete and won the liberties of his native island; the statesman who had the courage to confront the Greek people with the bitter program of telling always the truth no matter how bitter it was to them; the Premier who disbanded the military revolutionists who had brought him over to Greece; the Christian who united the Balkan States into an alliance to drive Turkish merriment from Europe; the conciliator who offered to make serious sacrifices in Macedonia in order to preserve peace and amity with Bulgaria; the champion of popular liberties who rose against his king rather than dishonor his nation's traditions; the man who replied to the German Ambassador at Athens who was soliciting Greece's alliance: "Sir, my country is too small to be guilty of such a great infamy"—that man is Eleutherios Venizelos.

Bankruptcy of Ideals

He has watched great nations trample justice under their feet; he has witnessed the bankruptcy of ideals and promises; he has seen friends whom he has served well and faithfully turn against him and against his country; he has, finally, seen injustice and selfishness prevail over the diplomatists of Europe. But he still has his faith pinned on truth; he has not wavered; he has not grown faint at heart. He still believes that righteousness is the most profitable policy even in politics.

He has been at the Peace Conference over 12 months. He has taken a leading part in the drafting of the constitution of the League of Nations; he has prevented a war between Italy and Greece; he has championed the cause of unfortunate Armenia; he has been the most ardent advocate of American participation in world affairs. He has lent his genius everywhere for conciliation, and for adjustment of differences; he has restrained his people from presenting exorbitant demands. He has tried to facilitate the work of the Conference rather than obstruct it; he has adhered to the decisions reached with patience and with sincerity.

Dawn of a New Diplomacy

And now, when European diplomacy is showing very clear signs of reversion to its old tenets, Mr. Venizelos stands alone with his eyes fixed on the future, on the dawn of a diplomacy which shall have truth and justice as its foundation.

Serene and prophetic, he calls upon the statesmen of Europe to lay the foundations of peace not upon temporary expedients, but upon lasting bedrock basis.

He has gone from Athens to London armed with his unflinching faith in the

triumph of justice. He has never yet been disappointed in his beliefs. He believes that America and England will stand with him because he stands for those healthy ideas which have made the Anglo-Saxon race the dominant race in the world.

POLITICAL CRISIS AT ARCHANGEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Sunday).—From Moscow wireless messages sent subsequent to the announcement of the capture of Archangel, it appears that the Red Army has not yet entered the town, but that on Friday it was at Obozerskaya, 110 versts to the south.

Apparently, however, its approach provoked a political crisis which, as at Irkutsk, ended in the seizure of power by the revolutionaries.

The Moscow wireless message extends over the fall of this "last bulwark of counter-revolution on the soil of Great Russia," and proclaims that through the efforts of the Red Army, a new window to Europe has been broken through, which the enemies of the Russian people will never be able to close again.

SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM VOTED

RICHMOND, Virginia.—The Virginia State Senate on Friday voted, 23 to 11, to refer the question of ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment to the voters at a general referendum.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Virginia.—J. D. Hanks Jr., assistant Attorney-General, declares unconstitutional Senator Mapp's bill granting presidential suffrage to the women of Virginia.

DUTCH COMMUNISTS AND LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland, (Sunday).—Of the five votes which were cast in the Dutch Chamber in opposition to the bill authorizing Holland's adherence to the League of Nations, when 56 votes were cast in favor of the measure, four were the votes of Communists.

GERMAN OFFICIAL AT ELYSEE

PARIS, France, (Friday).—(Havas).—For the first time since the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany, Dr. William Meyer, the German chargé d'affaires, was present today at a reception to the diplomatic corps at the Elysee Palace.

SUCCESSOR TO C. C. A. JONNART

PARIS, France, (Friday).—Raymond Poincaré has been named French delegate to the reparations commission. He succeeds Charles C. A. Jonnart, who resigned from the commission recently.

SENATORS BOLT IN VOTE ON TREATY

Withdrawal Reservation Is Rejected in Original Form—Irreconcilables Expected to Defeat Modification Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In order to permit action on the conference report on the railroad bill which is to be called up in the United States Senate this morning, an agreement has been reached to sidetrack the Treaty of Peace, the understanding being that the fight for the ratification of the compact will be renewed as soon as the transportation measure is disposed of. Unless unexpected difficulties interpose, it is expected that the way will be clear to take up the Treaty not later than Wednesday morning.

As a result of the first vote on reservations on Saturday, the impression gained ground that efforts to modify to any appreciable degree the original Lodge reservations are doomed to failure. Not only did the Senate by a two-thirds majority sustain the original reservation on withdrawal from the League, but the amendment to the reservation moved by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was decisively beaten.

The outstanding feature of the first pitched battle was the demonstration of strength given by the "irreconcilables," who undertook to show the majority leader that he was not in a position to modify his "irreducible minimum." Throughout the fight the "bitter ender" element is relied on to act as a flying squadron to defeat whatever modification is likely to bring a two-thirds majority of the Senate together for final ratification.

Withdrawal Reservation

As readopted by the Senate, the withdrawal reservation is in the identical form it was when reported originally from the Foreign Relations Committee. It stipulates that the United States shall be the sole judge of the fulfillment of obligations under the League contract and provides that Congress may file notice of withdrawal by concurrent resolution. The vote stood 45 to 20, this being the first time a clear two-thirds majority was secured for any one proposal since the Treaty came into the Senate.

A motion by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman, to substitute "joint" for "concurrent" in conformity with the expressed wishes of President Wilson as embodied in a letter to the minority leader on January 26, was voted down by 26 to 38. Not a single Republican Senator supported the proposal. The Lodge amendment was designed to permit the President or Congress by a majority of both houses to file notice of a withdrawal. The vote stood 32 to 23 against its adoption.

Important Developments

Outside the enactment of the original withdrawal reservation there were several important developments.

1. In the final vote 10 Democrats supported the Republican opposition and bolted the party leadership. This was decidedly the largest number of Administration senators to vote for a single proposition relative to the Treaty that had its origin on the Republican side. An analysis of the number of senators voting and those absent showed there must be a greater cleavage in the Administration ranks if ratification is to be affected. On the basis of Saturday's vote, Senator Lodge could not secure the necessary support of 29 Democrats.

2. Senator Lodge for the first time suffered at the hands of a Democrat—Irreconcilable combination. He was so subjected to a vigorous attack by "Crimmins" on the irreducible minimum by Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut. The result of the experience, it was said, will be to render the majority leader less willing to depart from the position on reservations which he took on November 19, 1919.

3. In answer to a question addressed to him by William Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, practically conceded the fact that if the League of Nations goes into the San Francisco convention it will be difficult to secure a Democratic standard bearer who will face the country on the issue of the League as it was brought to the United States by President Wilson.

Senators' View on First Test

Speaking of the first test on reservations, Senator Hitchcock said on Sunday night that the balloting indicated to him that a majority of the Senate will demand that a majority of the Lodge reservations stand as they were adopted by the Senate last November.

"It is nothing very unusual," Senator Hitchcock commented on Saturday night. "I rather look as though the Lodge reservations will be adhered to throughout."

Senator Borah, expressing the same opinion, said: "I think the Lodge reservations are now going to stand as they are. The question is what Democrats are going to accept the Lodge reservations."

When the Treaty fight is resumed immediately after the Senate has disposed of the railroad bill the Republican senators who are working for the ratification of the Treaty will attempt to make further inroads in the ranks of the Administration senators. They were encouraged by the number of Democrats who voted with the opposition on Saturday and hope for further defections.

They realize, however, that they

need the vote of 29 Democrats before the Treaty can be ratified with the Lodge reservations and they see no assurance in Saturday's balloting that these votes can be secured.

UNITED KINGDOM'S FINANCIAL POSITION

Statement by American Chamber of Commerce in London Says What Britain Needs Is Normal World to Do Business In

LONDON, England, (Saturday).—

Great Britain is fundamentally sound, both financially and commercially, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London in a statement referring to differences in the financial position of Great Britain and the continental European countries. The chamber expresses the belief that the recent unprecedented drop in sterling exchange in America makes it particularly desirable that the best opinions on each side of the Atlantic concerning this question should be understood on the other side.

After a thorough discussion with the leaders of British finance, illuminated largely by the addresses of the chairman of five leading British banks to their stockholders in annual meeting, the Chamber of Commerce has prepared a message to the American business public. The message reads as follows:

"The collapse of the pound sterling in New York is no index to Great Britain's financial strength or weakness. London is today, as before the war, the monetary center of Europe. With inadequate assistance from American credit in Europe, Great Britain has been forced to supply the credit needs of the Continent as well as those of her own traders.

Dollar Exchange Explained

"Dollar exchange is really 'New York-Europe,' not 'New York-London.' exchange. Great Britain is neither bankrupt nor anywhere near it, although her external debt is larger than ever before in her history. This debt was incurred mainly to supply the needs of her continental allies and she owes approximately twice as much as she owes America. While America may fairly expect to collect all her British debt, Great Britain is preparing to write off 50 per cent of her continental debt.

"In spite of these facts British business and finance are in a fundamentally sound condition. Business men and workers are recovering from the demoralizing effects of the war. Their customary energy is reviving and British factories are increasing their output. According to estimates made public by one bank chairman, the present year's exports will produce a profit of from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. The expression, 'We are rounding the corner,' is now heard on all sides. Neither British bankers nor the British Government expect, or ask, further government or long term loans from America.

"Appeals for American credit in behalf of the destitute areas of Europe should not be misconstrued as veiled appeals for assistance to Great Britain. Such emphatically is not the case. British bankers and business men look to American bankers and business men only for such friendly facilities as they have enjoyed and have themselves afforded in the past.

No Doubt About Debt Being Paid

"One-fourth of Great Britain's debt is to the United States. It is neither an easy nor engaging task to try to express the feeling in the city regarding this. For the most part it is not mentioned, and no banker has been heard to express any doubt about the American debt being paid in full.

"Debts between nations do not make for friendly feelings, however, and that is why British financial leaders in confidential moments, sometimes express regret at their country's huge obligation and incline toward mutual cancellation all around. At the same time they feel that it is for the creditor to make any such proposal. They have complete confidence in the continued supremacy of British finance. 'Qui s'excuse s'accuse' (Who excuses himself accuses himself), they say, and prefer to let the world know them by their deeds.

"British bankers today see clearly the joint responsibilities of Great Britain and the United States in helping the stricken countries of central Europe to their feet, and are accordingly watching with the keenest interest every move being made by the United States to help solve this, the greatest business and financial problem of the hour. Great Britain, they say, is doing her utmost, and she cannot do much more. The United States helped to save Europe once, and surely she will not refuse to do so again. Moreover, if properly managed, these much-needed investments on the Continent might be made ultimately to produce a handsome business profit. Enthusiasm in the city for greater American participation in this work of restoration is mainly due to the fact that the whole English-speaking world will profit thereby."

Summarizing the examination of British banking opinion it has made, the American chamber reiterates that Great Britain does not ask credit for herself, but what she wants is a normal world to do business in.

"Will friendly America continue to stand by in helping to make the present disrupted world normal?" the message says in conclusion. "That is all Great Britain asks."

NEW GERMAN CABLE RATE

BERLIN, Germany, (Friday).—The rate on cable and radio dispatches from Germany to the United States after March 1 will range from seven marks 50 pfennigs to 20 marks per word.

OPENING DEFENSE OF MR. CAILLAUX

Former French Premier, on Trial for Treason, Says He Never Championed Policy of Closer Relations With Germany

PARIS, France, (Friday).—That he

had never championed a policy of closer relations with Germany, but one of "European conciliation," and might have been guilty of imprudence and impulsiveness but never of intelligence with the enemy, proved to be the opening defense of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier charged with treasonable dealings with the enemy, on the resumption of his trial today before the Senate, sitting as a high court.

The examination of Mr. Caillaux covered his trip to South America late in 1914 and early in 1915. The name of James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift of Chicago, who was interned in the United States as an alien enemy in 1918, was constantly mentioned throughout the interrogations of Leon Bourgeois, president of the Senate. He presided over the trial. Mr. Caillaux in reply to the questions of Mr. Bourgeois claimed to have been deceived by Mr. Minotto, as, he said, numerous others had been deceived. He declared that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Minotto was respectable as he had been vouched for by many prominent Frenchmen. He declared he was introduced to Mr. Minotto by Edwin V. Morgan, the American Ambassador at Rio Janeiro.

"My Colleagues Will Understand"

At the beginning of his examination he seemed ready to burst out into a violent harangue, punctuating every word with a staccato movement of both hands. He gradually became more at ease and acted more as he did when, as Minister of Finance, he formerly addressed the Senate. The passage of some important bill from a seat near the one he occupied today.

Once, in explaining some incident, Mr. Caillaux said:

"My colleagues will understand." He hesitated, stuttered and continued: "The members of the high court will understand."

The roll call of witnesses caused the first clash between the defense and the prosecution, when Theodore Lesouev, procurator of the Republic, informed the court that the Italian witnesses would be summoned through a diplomatic channel. Mr. Moutet, one of the counsel for Mr. Caillaux, asked whether the Chief of Police of Geneva, who was subpoenaed by the defense, but to whom the Swiss Government has refused permission to appear, would be asked to come to Paris through the French representative at Bern.

Attempt to Broaden Debate

Mr. Caillaux disposed of Mr. Minotto by saying that he was one of the numerous spies who infested his trail while in South America, the German Minister at Rio Janeiro, fearing the result of Mr. Caillaux's efforts, having requested Berlin to place 100,000 marks at his disposal to have Mr. Caillaux shadowed continually.

Mr. Caillaux then attempted to broaden the debate. He launched forth into a discourse on his external policies before the war, but Mr. Bourgeois asked him to confine himself to facts, answering the questions put to him. "This is not a political meeting; this is a court of justice," said Mr. Bourgeois. "Experts will tell you I have not profited by this war; I am a poorer man now than I was in 1914," declared Mr. Caillaux, after reading a letter from Edmund de Oliveira, who was charged by the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs to accompany Mr. Caillaux throughout his visit to Brazil. In the letter, Mr. de Oliveira stated that Mr. Caillaux had always been a great patriot and hoped for the final victory of France.

The So-Called "Lipscher Affair"

Mr. Caillaux declared that he had been taken by rascals and spies in South America and showed considerable emotion when the so-called "Lipscher affair" was mentioned. He explained how he first received Lipscher in 1914 when a press campaign was being conducted against him. Lipscher, according to Mr. Caillaux, brought him documents tending to prove that the "Figaro," which was most prominent among his accusers, was in the pay of Count Tisza, chief of the Germanophile Party in Hungary. "These weapons were offered me at the time when a great tragedy occurred which will forever remain the most terrible moment of my existence," Mr. Caillaux said. "They enabled me to defend my honor and live. I accepted them." He then explained, however, that he had refused to have anything to do with Lipscher during the war, refusing him documents tending to prove that the "Figaro," which was most prominent among his accusers, was in the pay of Count Tisza, chief of the Germanophile Party in Hungary. "These weapons were offered me at the time when a great tragedy occurred which will forever remain the most terrible moment of my existence," Mr. Caillaux said. "They enabled me to defend my honor and live. I accepted them." He then explained, however, that he had refused to have anything to do with Lipscher during the war, refusing him documents tending to prove that the "Figaro," which was most prominent among his accusers, was in the pay of Count Tisza, chief of the Germanophile Party in Hungary.

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AMERICAN TREATY METHODS UPHELD

J. W. Davis, in Oxford Speech, Also Compares Characteristics of British and Americans

OXFORD, England, (Friday).—John

W. Davis, the United States Ambassador to Britain speaking tonight before the Oxford University British-American Club, gave an exhaustive explanation of the treaty-making powers of the United States. He prefaced his remarks with a comparison of British and American treaty methods and the characteristics of the two peoples.

"The many similarities between the two peoples ought to make, and quite surely do make, for their continued friendship," said Mr. Davis. "We must be careful, however, not to put upon these ties a strain stronger than they will bear, and we shall know their strength better if we test them link by link."

In concluding, Mr. Davis said: "The American people are likely for many years to accomplish through this means (the present treaty method) their compacts with mankind. The checks and balances by which it is surrounded allow the free and full debate which it allows are in their virtues rather than defects. There is not and never can be a secret treaty binding them either in law or in morals."

Pertinax's Comment in "Echo de Paris"

PARIS, France, (Saturday).—John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, last night spoke of "certain instructions" he had received from President Wilson, although the President's note to the Supreme Allied Council has not as yet arrived at the British capital, says "Pertinax," political editor of the "Echo de Paris."

"In order to properly follow the course of events," he writes, "it should be said that the note received by the council from President Wilson on February 13 was in answer to a statement sent to the State Department in Washington on January 24 by Earl Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, attended meetings of the Supreme Council in this city last month, and in the name of his government, expressed formal reservations in regard to the demand sent to Belgrade on January 20. On that occasion, speaking as much in regard to Turkey as the Adriatic, he said:

"You are going much too far and much too fast. President Wilson cannot follow you."

"Earl Curzon then drafted his note, which was intended to calm Mr. Wilson's anxiety, assure him that greatest deference would be shown his views, and that Mr. Wallace would be kept fully informed. Apparently, after three weeks of patient waiting, President Wilson felt these soft words would not be enough. It can thus be seen the note of February 13 was not a 'bolt from the blue.'

"Knowledge of certain facts may also throw light on Mr. Wilson's probable policy relative to Turkish affairs. In October, the American President formally asked the Peace Conference to postpone drafting the Turkish treaty until spring. He hoped, if the conference agreed to his demand, to be able to join in the task. Rapid developments in the Near Eastern situation, however, prevented compliance with his wishes. It by no means follows, therefore, that Mr. Wilson will ratify all that has been elaborated without him. In one of the last meetings of the Supreme Council it was decided that before the Treaty was communicated to the Turks it would be submitted for approval to 'our great associates.' "What will he do?" In whatever way one looks at it, the work done in Downing Street seems more or less threatened, as a word from across the Atlantic may reduce to nothing the important conversations that have been going on. The arrival of Mr. Millerand in London on Sunday night will mark a decisive moment."

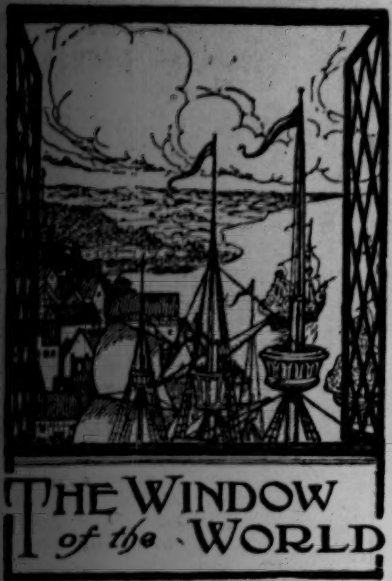
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over the sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Burning Books in Hungary

Among other ruthless happenings in Hungary the burning of books on a large scale is announced. In a revolution nothing surprises very much, but the reason of the destruction of these books and the deliberateness with which it is being done calls for some remark. Bonfires of books are being made by the "Whites" in an endeavor to extirpate ideas. All books dealing with social and economic questions are being thrown into the flames. Marx, Engels, Bebel, Jaurès, and the writings of lesser men advocating socialization of lands, are ruthlessly thrown from the shelves. From the Municipal Library of Buda Pesth 15,000 books have been thrown into the yard as exponents of doctrines which Bolshevism has rendered repugnant. Petrol has been poured over them, a brand applied and the burning has begun. The devil of fear and ignorance consumed. If it be true, as the "Mercur de France" in stating the facts, would seem to imply, that the "Reds," during their period of power, indulged in the same occupation, it is probable that by this time the shelves of the libraries of Hungary are about as empty as her larders.

Flying in India

The rules of the aerial road have been promulgated in India and civil aviation is no longer prohibited except as the flier must meet many requirements and must also be a British subject. The rules, according to a dispatch to the New York Tribune, fill 25 pages of the official Gazette and provide in detail for the licensing of pilots, the inspection of machines, the regulation of air traffic, and the protection of the public as it goes about its various affairs on terra firma. Who drives a flying machine, it appears, must give right of way to the driver of an aircraft, who, in turn, must give right of way to anybody in a balloon. Nor may one indulge the temptation to perform a stunt or two in the way of "trick flying" over a city, town, or village, and people down below are also protected by a rule that the traveler in the air must stay so high up when passing over a settled community that if he unwittingly comes down he will be able to land outside the town limits. The law, one realizes, will, indeed, need an "eagle eye" to tell whether some of these rules are being observed. Flying in India are said to be making preparations for the introduction of non-official flying, and meantime, if the Maharajah of Navanagar approves of having an aerodrome at his capital, an overland postal service will probably be established between Karachi and Bombay.

Traffic in London

At a meeting of the American Luncheon Club in London, Lord Ashfield, that was Sir Albert Stanley, addressed the members in the traffic and transit problems in the metropolis and his figures were startling. There are now in London some 8,000,000 people that require transit of one sort or another within a radius of 20 to 25 miles from Charing Cross. Lord Ashfield said that in 1914 the average number per head of journeys taken was 303, while in 1919 various forms of transport traveled 265,000,000 miles, which is the equivalent of 10,000 journeys around the earth and 252 journeys from earth to moon. He then went on to declare the need of some proper authority to deal with the congested questions of traffic and transport and to say that probably a solution of part of the problem would be to erect a vast system of underground roads for the exclusive use of fast motor traffic. Dwellers in cities the world over where the streets are laid out in ancient lines, will recognize at once a problem that is insistent, for say what we will, the motor vehicle is bulky and takes up a huge amount of space, while its numbers steadily increase.

The Return of Diaz Mirón

Salvador Diaz Mirón is one of the great names in Mexican poetry. His early career began with the publication of powerful, eloquent strophes to liberty, and his later activities followed up that lead in politics, though his purely poetic technique changed to a far more chaotic conception of his art. Though in Mexico as late as the year 1914, political overtures forced his exile, and for a long time he was in Cuba, where he managed to subsist by giving lessons. Now, with the halo of fame around his head, he comes back to the land of his birth. He is almost a legendary figure, and though his name is known only to the students of Spanish American poetry and

to a few historical scholars, he was in his fiery youth responsible for the early development of such great poets as Rubén Darío of Nicaragua and the rest of the world, for Darío was a great exponent of d'Annunzio's motto: *Navegare necesse est, et José Santos Chocano of Peru.*

Direct Commercial Dealing

In that great shopping place which is the world various changes follow the war, and one that indicates the new position of the American merchant and manufacturer in the world market is that the former custom of European representation by an exclusive agent in some large city is no longer adequate to the successful conduct of his affairs. Robert Harden, the United States Consul in Spain, for example, writes home that Spanish merchants object to a system that makes it necessary for them to trade with American merchants through such an intermediary, and say frankly that if they must send to Paris to order certain lines of American goods, they will buy the goods of French rather than American manufacturers. The point of view is probably typical of other nations as well as Spain, and it points inevitably to a system of direct commercial dealing between America and Europe that should not only be good for trade but also for developing and strengthening helpful acquaintance between the nations.

The Nile Irrigation Commission

At the invitation of the British Government, the United States will nominate an American who will be the third member of the commission to be appointed to examine and determine the question of the control of the waters of the Nile for the benefit of Egypt and the Sudan. These members will go over the physical data and determine the allocation of water. This appointment recalls the fact that Lord Kitchener once spoke very highly indeed of the services rendered by an American in Egypt in engineering work for the British Government, and said that he was in such a hurry to get on to the next piece of work that there was no time to decorate him. The other members of the commission will be an irrigation engineer appointed by the Indian Government and a physicist nominated by the University of Cambridge. The American member is to be called in because of the "wide experience available in America in questions of irrigation and water supply, and still further to strengthen the independence of the commission."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Desirability and the Immigrant

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

You call my attention to an article signed "Adele McKinnie," which suggests that prevalent opinion differentiating between the older and later immigration, and unfavorable to the latter, is unjustified.

I am not just sure where your correspondent draws the line between the earlier and later immigration, but my own inquiry long since led me to the conclusion that immigration prior to the Civil War, and perhaps up to 1880, brought a far better class of immigrants into the United States than has come to us more recently. This does not mean that the immigrants who came into the United States during the period in which an earlier generation was on the stage, were quicker witted than those who are coming to us now. As a matter of fact, some of the peoples that flooded into the country in the years just before the world war are among the most brilliant and versatile on the globe, but versatility and quick mental processes do not in themselves necessarily make acceptable timber for a democracy. This is a fact that sociologists persist in overlooking, probably because they ignore political science and history in arriving at their conclusions. If they looked a little deeper into matters they would find that individuals of the later immigration have come for the most part from oppressed peoples, and that their attitude at home has been destructive and revolutionary rather than constructive. When they reach America they naturally gravitate to cliques that are critical and destructive. This makes them a menace rather than an asset.

It is very unfortunate that the absorption of the United States in business, and legislation brought about by the unwillingness of organized labor to work with Capital, permitted the drift of this sort of stock in a democratic country that was unprepared with any policy of regulation.

I hope I have thus made it plain why your correspondent can be right in certain of her characterizations without offering evidence that will much affect conclusions which thinking people have arrived at in regard to immigration.

Your readers, without my suggestion, will bear in mind the fact that the Irish and north of Europe newcomers prior to 1880 came largely of their own option, while the millions of newcomers since that date have been stimulated by corrupt agencies. This fact in itself will explain how it has been easy for the nation to assimilate the earlier group, while it finds the later difficult to handle.

Of course, in handling matters of this nature we must be very careful not to become prejudiced against individuals. I am commenting upon groups, not upon units.

(Signed)
D. CHAUNCEY BREWER,
President North American Civic League for Immigrants.

Boston, February 12, 1920.

GREAT WALLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

BY A. E. HENDERSON
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In November the members of the Hellenic Society had a meeting at Burlington House, London, when Mr. Freshfield, the son of the well-known antiquarian, Dr. Edwin Freshfield of London and Smyrna, stated that the walls of Constantinople were threatened with demolition and he therefore desired to exhibit to the society the collection of lantern slides made from negatives taken by his father.

The Turk, whenever he desires to continue holding an object which is his only by right of conquest, makes it known that he is ready to destroy it, if it is proposed to restore it to its rightful owner. This was exemplified in the case of his dastardly threat to blow up St. Sophia, and now he threatens the ancient walls of Constantinople—these walls which kept him back for centuries.

Refer to a good map and observe that "The City" is situated on a triangular promontory pointing eastward toward Asia. Its point is twisted northward and faces the Bosphorus; it is bounded to the north by the beautiful stretch of water named the "Golden Horn" terminating in the "Sweet Waters of Europe," the south by the warm waters of the landlocked Sea of Marmara, and to the west by the tablelands of Thrace, once a pleasant land, now a deserted wilderness.

The whole peribolos of the city was defended by strong walls when in the fateful year 1352 the Turks demolished a portion of them and entered the city by force of arms. They have since that date continued the destruction of the medieval city by malice or by neglect. The greatest of the day acts of vandalism was the obliteration of the seaward walls by Teutonic engineers when they constructed the European railway—an easy and cheap method of construction, as little Turkish property was interfered with, and needless to say the old material came in useful for leveling purposes and the bedding of the metals.

Early History of the City

Of the early history of Constantinople, all that can be noted here is that before Constantine's genius foresaw the possibilities of the site, as the metropolis of the then civilized world, Byzantium was a flourishing commercial city. Constantine greatly extended the city in 330 A. D. Soon the suburbs required further protection, which was given to them in the year 413 by the directions of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, when the construction of the great land walls was begun. These great bulwarks of civilization withstood the onslaught of eastern hordes from that early date to 1352, nearly 1000 years. Is it right that they should now be carted away for building materials and their site occupied by Turkish villas?

The great western wall is the best preserved owing to the fact that the city soon shrank under Turkish misrule. It starts from the Golden Horn and extends for nearly five miles to the Sea of Marmara. The portion near the Golden Horn is of supreme interest as it inclosed the Great Palace of Blachernae and the Church of St. Mary. For the further protection of the palace, an extra wall, with massive bastions was built by the Emperor Heraclius, in 627 A. D., but even this was considered insufficient, for Leo the Armenian, in 813, erected another outer wall to inclose the Holy Well of St. Nicholas.

An Old Prison

After passing this old fortress we see a high and massive wall rising some 68 feet above us. This is the so-called prison for Anemas, which acted as a pleasant terrace for the Palace of Blachernae. The cells were partly explored by Dr. van Millingen, but the investigations were brought to a sudden termination by the great earthquake of 1894, when he and the American professors from Robert College had to flee for their lives—debris falling in all directions. Connected to this wall is the tower of Isaac Angelus, now forming one of the most picturesque spots to be seen along the walls.

We then pass up steeply rising ground with the wall to our left, till we reach the wall of the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, erected about the year 1150 to further protect the growing Palace of Blachernae. This wall is well preserved, and is provided with massive semicircular bastions. Here the great water conduit enters the city. The supply is entirely by gravitation and dates back at least to the time of the Emperor Justinian, 527 A. D. It passes through a primitive tunnel or water measure of considerable interest just outside the walls.

Knowing the legend that there was a secret tunnel between the Palace of Blachernae and the Great Palace near St. Sophia, I decided to investigate this water conduit as it might be a clue to the mystery. The result was all that could be desired; I saw the waterman depart down the conduit and kept up communication with him from time to time at various openings till he emerged in the square outside St. Sophia. I found the conduit passed through Blachernae, near the mosaic Mosque and near the old cisterns to a taxim beneath the aqueduct of Valens. Here it divides into three, the left to the district near the old bridge, the right swings round toward the Marmara, and continues to near the Golden Gate, while the central channel continues to the great cistern beneath the Hippodrome and thence to the square south of Saint Sophia.

Byzantine Architecture

Passing the Conian Wall we see the beautiful line of the palace named by Dr. van Millingen "Porphy-

rogenitus." Mr. Freshfield in his address stated that another portion of the beautiful brickwork of the building had just recently fallen. This is the most precious piece of Byzantine architecture extant and exemplifies the care which the governors of the city exercise with regard to historical monuments.

We now arrive at the complete, unaltered Theodosian walls, composed of moat, outer walk rampart and inner terrace backed by a high wall 14 feet thick and studded with massive bastions upon which engines of war used to be erected.

At the corner, between the palace of the Porphyrogenitus and the first Theodosian tower, the Turks first gained access to the ramparts on that terrible day the 27th of May, 1352.

Continuing our way we may just enter for a few minutes by the Adrianople Gate in order to visit that gem of Byzantine art, the Mosaic Mosque formerly St. Saviour's in the Fields. Canon Curtis had some of these mosaics uncovered, with the result that the Imam was imprisoned and punished several times for consorting with unbelievers. Much damage has been done latterly to the gorgeous mosaics of this mosque.

Valley of Lycus

Returning we descend to the Valley of the Lycus, near which the Janissaries (boys forcibly taken from Christian parents and trained as soldiers) effected a breach in the fortifications and swarmed into the doomed city. Near here is the Gate of St. Romanus where the courageous last emperor of the eastern empire, Constantine XII, met his fate, while western Europe looked on, preferring the Turk to the Schismatic Greek. Europe paid heavy for this folly in the conquests of Bayezid II and Suliman the Great, but since 1566 the tide has turned and Europe sees that the despotic rule of the Turk is not compatible with modern thought and men are looking for the retirement to the land whence he came. When that day comes the Turk will no longer every Friday mount the pulpit in St. Sophia, sword in hand, in commemoration of his forceful conquest.

We now pass an endless succession of ruined towers and walls. While I was surveying at this point, I was once nearly arrested on emerging from an old conduit which extended from the moat to the base of one of the great towers. At length we arrive in front of the Golden Gate; it stands on high ground at a little distance from the Sea of Marmara. The portal is flanked by two great marble towers fast crumbling away and the three great archways are walled up, as legend has it that the conqueror of the Turk will make his entrance here. Behind the gate the Turks have erected a substantial fortress known as the Seven Towers. Here European envoys were lost. Now the inclosure lies waste—such is the retribution of fate.

The Triumph of Heraclius

The Golden Gate saw the passage of many a triumph, one of the greatest of these being that of Heraclius in 627, after his overthrow of the marauding Persians and Avars. Just below the Golden Gate is a huge gap in the wall made by the Teutonic engineers for their railway, and then we reach the sea and observe the beautiful marble tower which has stood for scores of centuries as a bulwark to the city.

We can now take a kaïque and sail back to the inner bridge. The boat passes close to the shore and we can examine the foundations of the old walls, replete as they are with archaeological interest, but we soon reach the shadow of the Hippodrome, close to that sweet little alienated church "Little St. Sophia." Near here an old palace stands between the railway and the sea. It was from its balcony that the great Justinian reviewed his fleet, on its departure to consolidate his empire. It still has vaulting and windows overlooking the sea, but when I saw it, it was inhabited by gypsies.

The Golden Horn wall must have been a substantial structure, for it was with great difficulty that the Latins in 1204 stormed the city, doing so by means of scaling ladders from their ships. They plundered for nearly 60 years and even after they were driven out, the empire was so harassed by the Franks that it never recovered its former glory, yet it aroused the cupidity of the Turk and he made of it a center whence he could dominate the Levant.

At length the Turk has been conquered, and the period of reconstruction commenced. Surely a great school of archaeology should be founded, the ancient monuments preserved and systematically examined and published. Could not this be done by the League of Nations making Constantinople its home where Jew and Gentile, Greek and Armenian, Oriental and Occidental might foregather and come to friendly agreement and learn that peaceful intercourse is more profitable than devastating war?

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RED APPLES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the lure of red apples which brought us to this pretty little spot in Oregon. A red apple was something my wife couldn't resist—no other fruit sent out the appeal to her which emanated from the brilliant hue and spicy odor of a rosy-cheeked apple. So, to avoid complications, I had warned the friends who had settled in the Hood River Valley, please not to mention apples in any of their letters to us. And never once did they do so—to read their letters one would never suspect that an apple grew within a thousand miles of their place; but each fall came small boxes of apples—several of them—and oh, such apples!

Well, I'll admit that I, too, fell under the spell of the contents of those alluringly packed boxes coming to us direct from the orchards of our Oregon apple growers. Instead of buying an interest in the business which I had followed since starting to work, I purchased a second-hand car, secured a year's leave of absence, leased our apartment for that length of time, and then came out to a red apple from San Francisco to the pretty village in Oregon, in the purlieus of which lived our friends, the apple senders.

Of course our friends said they were not surprised when we chugged up to their door in apple blossom time.

No, we didn't intend to spend the year as house guests of our friends—though I considered it would serve them jolly well right had we done so, since our presence there was due to those unsolicited gifts of spicy, red apples. Also, I thwarted their plans to put me at the mercy of a real estate agent—I had no intention of buying an apple orchard. But I would ramble hither and yon and did I discover a little cottage amid bucolic settings, I would rent it for the season, by which time I had no doubt that my wife would have got her fill of the country and red apples.

The Glory of Mt. Hood

So began our rambles in this valley which lies below the benignant summit of Mt. Hood. Having cast off all fears of being anchored in the place, I began to enjoy the adventure. Always there was the glory of that majestic mountain, sometimes draped with misty rain clouds, again reflecting the sun's rays from its mantle of snow and at other times completely hidden from sight; but its presence was always felt, and the feeling was good—for Mt. Hood stood for something splendid and substantial—a guardian for that garden of loveliness spread out at its base.

Of course there were no red apples adding their touch of color to the scene—but the promise in the pink glow and subtle perfume of the blossoms proved equally attractive to my wife.

I must admit that I was in no frame of mind to cope with the situation when it arose. It was pure accident. I shall always insist, my wife to the contrary notwithstanding, that we discovered Tom Glenn's place.

"Oh, look at the man's cheeks!" she exclaimed with such enthusiasm that I voluntarily slowed the progress of the car.

He was leaning against one of those quaint old rail fences—the zigzag sort—and had it been a barbed wire fence, or one constructed of plain boards nailed regularly to properly spaced posts, the picture would not have been perfect.

He spoke to us before the car came to a stop.

"A fine mornin', be'nt it?" said he, a smile creasing the ruddy cheeks, resembling an apple, which had attracted my wife's attention.

We agreed with him.

"What be you folks travelin'?"

"Just looking at the scenery," I replied, forestalling my wife's apparent willingness to divulge the secret of our quest.

"Wal—some folks be lucky—jest ridin' about in one of them auty-mobels. You aint belongin' to these parts, be ye?"

"No; we motored all the way from San Francisco to see this lovely country. We are visiting the Faulkners—old friends of ours. Is this your place?" All that in one breath.

"Dew tell! I've heard tell of them Faulkners. Terrible wasteful folks—have electric lights and a telephone right in their house. They be'nt a mite savin'. I fears they'll never be layin' aside a dollar agin a rainy day, and they's plenty o' rainy days up here." A chuckle rippled the farmer's white whiskers.

"Is this your place?" repeated my wife.

"Yessum; I split these yere rails,

planted them apple trees and built the log house up yonder—and it's a far sight better'n some of these tol-de-rol, electric-lit houses which is bein' reared up these days."

"A log house! Oh, could we see it?" exclaimed my wife.

We saw it! No fancy, hunting-lodge effect, but a substantial, square-built edifice—the logs of goodly proportions, mortised and chinked in a manner which had stood the test of years. A spacious veranda, supported by log pillars, extended clear about the house. The windows were large and admitted sun and light freely. A towering fir sheltered the kitchen roof, and apple trees formed a bower in front of the house.

My wife was ominously silent, even after we were invited to enter and inspect the great living room, one end of which was given over entirely to a monstrous fireplace. The rafters were of hewn timbers, the walls finished with rustic boards, and the furniture home-built and fitting in harmoniously with the architecture of the log house.

The kitchen, too, had an air—none too convenient, it is true, but in keeping with the home. The upstairs bedrooms were commodious and airy.

And from the upper windows one looked out upon the glory of the apple trees in full bloom. My wife turned to me.

"Perfectly lovely! Can't you imagine them laden with red, red apples?"

The latter part of her remark was caught by Tom Glenn.

"Just you step down to my storehouse—they's still a-plenty o' red apples in the bins."

That was the final blow—my wife was completely enraptured the moment the cellar door was thrown open and the delectable scent of the red-cheeked apples filled the air. It was she who started the proposition when she learned from Tom Glenn that his wife "sorta hankered for town life."

There is no use going into all the details of the bargain, nor to attempt to write down just what phase of this Oregon apple orchard experience broke forever the resolve to return to the old niche of city life.

Tom Glenn drops in on us now and then, shaking his head at our reckless innovations.

"Wal—I never! If ye city folks aint all alike. Here ye've gone and electric-lit the old house and put in a telephone same as them wasteful Faulkners. Now don't you forget to lay something by 'gin a rainy day—they's a plenty o' rainy days up here in Oregon."

But my wife is optimistic; not only that, but she believes in letting our friends know how happy and content we are. So every fall we select the reddest of our red-cheeked apples and pack them in neat little boxes and dispatch them to certain of our friends. She never gives up hope that some of them will follow the scent of the red, red apples, just as we did.

TOM CLOCK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A boyish fancy of long ago has at last been vindicated. The other day I came across a picture of Cambridge, England, showing a tower with clock. And under the picture the caption said that this was Tom Tower. How freshly into thought does that name bring another tower and another clock across the sea—a steeple rising above a city hall, which lifts itself above all other buildings, in a little city in the center of the United States.

To be sure, this tower and its four time-telling faces is called Town Clock. But to a toddler in a plaid skirt, one of those elect to whom two consonants of the story old Tom had to tell. And the tale was given as often by his elders, sounded like Tom Clock. Yet, to my racing imagination, the clock in the tower took on a personality at once, and became for me a friendly four-eyed giant named Tom.

What a joy in those early years to spring out of bed and peer through the window down a gentle hill, to see the great round eye of the clock looking straight at me a mile away. There was a timepiece in my room, but it was disdained. I wanted the story old Tom to tell. And the tale was given as often by his elders, sounded like Tom Clock. Yet, to my racing imagination, the clock in the tower took on a personality at once, and became for me a friendly four-eyed giant named Tom.

From its beginning the clock, after nightfall, had carried on its tick-tocking in darkness, but one day the City Council decided that Tom should be useful at all hours, and ordered a light in the tower. Then Tom's rather pale daylight face became red-dish at night. On the soft summer evenings of the prairies his colored countenance now stands down at the crowds which stroll along the streets, or, on a Friday, gather around the square, listening to the band.

This character of the old clock in its pointed tower was not lost to me until, of a sudden, one day it came to me that what had been so long Tom Clock was really Town Clock. But the disillusionment, which in short trousers might have been a tragedy, now in full-lengths brought only a smile.

Technical Works in Demand
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Melbourne Public Library has been puzzled by an incessant and unprecedented demand for technical literature, and the trustees of the library have found themselves unable to cope with the demand. In explaining the position to the chief secretary of Victoria, one of the trustees of the library said that the demand might possibly have been caused by the fact that many returned soldiers were undergoing vocational training, and were eagerly studying authorities which would assist them to begin civilian life anew.

WANAMAKER'S

Real Filet Lace

Maintains its position another season

Not only in the narrow widths, but in the new wider varieties which are being used with so much success to make the smart new lace blouses. The sleeves are short—made also of filet.

A charming variety of unusually lovely designs comes in widths from 3/4 of an inch to 9 inches, 65c to \$6.95 yard. Main floor, Old Building.

Women's Shoes, \$12.50

Smart in appearance. Good in quality
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Calfskin—brown and black, is made in a laced shoe. Modish long vamp and Cuban heel are two good points.

Kidskin—is black and comes in laced or buttoned shoes; brown, laced only; two models made essentially for comfort; two primarily for dress wear.

Black patent leather—is used for the bottom of a buttoned dress shoe whose top is the unusually good "Worumba" cloth in gray.

Gray cloth—is the top of a pretty black kidskin laced shoe with a French heel.

First floor, Old Building.

Salon for Miss 6 to 14

has moved to the Third floor, Old Building, Broadway front—between the Baby Shop and the Section for the Young Boys' Apparel.

THE NEW FASHIONS

are presented in this new Salon. We wish that there were adjectives to describe them, because we think that the dresses are quite the most attractive we have ever seen.

New, quaint and artistic—and very practical is a frock with bloomers, fashioned of "English Print" in red-and-white, or navy blue-and-white. There is another style with bloomers which is equally smart.

Be-ruffled frocks of pastel colored organdies—

The collection is fascinating. Third floor, Old Building.

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FOREIGN ATTACHE SERVICE DEFENDED

Chamber of Commerce of United States Opposes Plan Which Would Reduce the Efficiency of Existing Federal Bureaus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — While other countries are extending and enlarging their commercial services, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a statement issued yesterday, declared that it is particularly inopportune for Congress to impede the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce by eliminating the commercial attaché service and reducing its other activities from one-third to one-half.

The Chamber asserts that only two reasons have been assigned for the cut in the appropriation for the bureau, one being economy, and the other duplication of effort. The Chamber says that the most serious economy would be an enlarged appropriation for a bureau which it believes has been a valuable source of information to the business interests of the United States, and as for duplication, if any exists it seems to arise from efforts of other government departments to encroach upon the proper field of the bureau.

If the recommendations of the House Appropriations Committee are followed, the Chamber declares that the services of all United States commercial attachés stationed in foreign countries will be terminated on June 30, next. This would appear to be a reversal of policy, inasmuch as legislation has been passed recently to permit United States business concerns to cooperate in their export trade and in international financing. The bureau is said to have been of special assistance to concerns of smaller size, while the comparatively fewer large industrial organizations are able to maintain such services of their own abroad.

It was stated that Great Britain shows its appreciation of the plan by having upward of 50 representatives of the grade of commercial attaché, as against 18 attachés and resident trade commissioners of the United States.

Trade Makes Protest Measure Which Would Restrict Activities Is Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Any measures that will result in restricting the activities of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are likely to be vigorously protested by the Boston Export Round Table. At a recent meeting it was pointed out by Henry H. Morse, the chairman, that if the recommendation of the appropriation committee of the House of Representatives prevails, this bureau will have only one-third as much money as it actually needs for the promotion of United States commerce abroad and only half as much as it is spending this year.

"During the war," Mr. Morse continued, "New England exporters were urged by the government to cultivate export business for patriotic reasons, and many of them continued their export departments at considerable monetary losses. If the government breaks faith with these patriotic business men at this juncture, it will be a serious blow to American industries and particularly those of New England."

"Our merchant fleet, constructed at enormous expense," Mr. Morse pointed out, "would have to be used entirely for coastwise trade, which is already well supplied with boats, or sold to the Japanese exporters, who will be among the first to take advantage of the withdrawal of America from the markets of the world."

Walter F. Wyman, honorary chairman of the Boston Export Round Table, emphasized the importance to American exporters of the service which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been rendering. He pointed out that other nations are at this time increasing rather than decreasing their service. "It is inconceivable," said Mr. Wyman, "that just when we are entering upon an era when export business is most necessary to us, we should oblige the one governmental agency which is designed to assist our business men, to either leave incomplete the valuable information which its agents are making abroad, or to fail to compile the enormous amount of data which has been collected and is now in Washington, awaiting classification."

STEAMSHIP COMPANY ASKS INTERVENTION

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The strike of the steamship crews of the Mihanovich Steamship Company, which has been in progress since February 14, is causing heavy losses to shippers, having halted Argentine commerce with the coast and River Plate ports. The company is demanding government intervention. Its officials say they are permitting 3600 strikers to remain aboard their ships, but, if the men are not willing to work today, they will discharge them and lay up all the vessels of the line, numbering 280.

BANKERS ARE URGED TO ENTER POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Bankers were urged to join in the formation of a coalition party whose motto should be, "America, first, last, and all the time," by Uzal M. McCarter, president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, New Jersey, at a dinner fol-

lowing the annual conference of trust company officers. Mr. McCarter said that while bankers were not supposed to mix in politics, he thought that they could do no greater work than to try to bring about the nomination for President of a business man as the candidate of the new party. A platform for the trust companies of America, offered by Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, advocated just return, fair trade and proper voice in determining working and living conditions for labor, but would demand that labor stimulate production and give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

UNIT HOUSES ARE PROPOSED

Group-Owned Structures to Accommodate Several Families— "Liquid Ownership" Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — William M. Ham, manager of the Bridgeport (Connecticut) development project which, with the cooperation of the federal government, 1130 residences were built in that city, said, in an address made at the housing conference of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, that the housing problem has now become so serious that it can be solved only through community effort or through building projects undertaken by large industrial plants.

He laid special stress on the desirability of accommodating houses to families, and pointed out that newly married couples need only three or four rooms, but may require larger residences later. The building of three or four-room separate houses would not be practical; the houses must be apartments. Because of the increasing wants of the family, it was desirable that some form of "liquid ownership" of houses be worked out, whereby families might occupy small apartments, at first, and later move into houses of adequate size. Such a progress would be possible only under some institutional arrangement, he felt.

The small family could buy shares in the ownership of an apartment building, or houses to accommodate several families might be group-owned. The aim should be to bring families large enough to require a house of five or six rooms into unit houses, which should be owned in fee simple as soon as possible.

Mr. Ham felt that action on the housing problem was desirable at once. Corporations or other agencies should make it possible for the man with \$1000 who wanted a house to move into it by April 1.

Mr. Ham felt that there would be a large demand for small houses within the next few years, because the men who had served in the army would marry. The manufacturer could no longer leave it to his workmen, as in the past, to find houses. He must help in building residences, or manufacturing would be curtailed. He also pointed out that cities grow only when their populations are satisfied.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Asserting that the system opened the door to inflation of the credit system and that the safeguard against the inflation provided in the act had not been used because of political consideration, Frank A. Vanderlip told the Republican Club on Saturday that party platforms should seriously consider the question of eliminating politics from the federal reserve banking system. Instead of raising borrowing rates when inflation was impending, as provided for in the act, Mr. Vanderlip said that the Treasury had kept rates low and thus opened the door to great expansion. Rates were kept low, he thought, to enable the government to borrow at an advantage, and the Treasury, with a circumscribed view of the financial situation, did not understand the consequences of such a policy. A period of conservation was necessary, and whether this set in depended largely on the Federal Reserve Board, whose decisions thus far had been directed between the political voice and banking judgment.

MUCH GREATER CROPS WITH ESPECIAL CARE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Results of a crop yield contest, conducted by a farm journal of wide circulation, were announced at the annual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations here as evidence of the remarkable variance between the average national yield per acre and the yield when special care was given. Georgia won the prize for a record yield of cotton with 1360 pounds of dry lint, as compared with an average yield of 200 pounds; Missouri led in corn with 127 bushels against 25.8; Washington, in wheat, with 82 bushels against 15.8; Utah, in oats, with 107 against 32; and Maine, in potatoes, with 530 bushels against 96.

SALVAGING OF STUMPAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — The demand for pine products has increased to such an extent that cut-over lands in south Alabama are being cleared for the privilege of salvaging the stumps.

CHICAGO BOND ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — This city will have its first nonpartisan election for the city council tomorrow. Bond issues totaling \$20,000,000 for extensive improvements for the lake front on the south side will also be voted on.

SOUP LINES VANISH UNDER PROHIBITION

Salvation Army of New York City Says That Calls for Relief Have Been Insignificant in Number During This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — In intimate contact with the New York City working populace, the Salvation Army of officials at the national headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street, have an opportunity to make an accurate estimate of the human reaction to prohibition. In the aggregate the Salvation Army speaks with high praise of prohibition's benefits. Their soup kitchen lines, under prohibition, have this winter withered and dwindled and disappeared. Calls for relief—75 per cent of which in former years were attributed to drink, have been insignificant this winter.

If one is keen to discover the facts, the Salvation Army officers will take him into tenements and show him women folk and children, for once, well fed and warmly clothed, and the men again, again proudly describing the tiny homes they are buying on the installment plan.

Need of Social Halls

"That is prohibition," Maj. Henry P. Urschell, in charge of Salvation Army relief work in Greater New York, says. "There was Harry Setton. There was no better man with horses in New York than Harry. But Harry couldn't leave his drink alone. For years we looked for him on the first of every month. He never disappointed us. We steamed the drink out of him, reclothed him, revived his faith in himself. But the whiskey always flooded him the following month."

"And now look at Harry! He hasn't had a drink since last summer. We got him a job as teamster out in Long Island. He has a snug little bank account. Now he's looking for a good wife. That is one case out of hundreds where the Salvation Army has returned men with the aid of the Eighteenth Amendment."

But the Salvation Army officials have not found prohibition a panacea for human problems—and they view all problems from the human viewpoint. They say that, now that the saloons in New York's notorious "Hell's Kitchen," and in the Gopher district, are closing, the workmen are perplexed for places in which to fraternize. They cannot, like some of their fellow citizens, dawdle in the Fifth Avenue clubs. Where can these workers, after a day's toil, gather with their fellow workers? Surely not every night in the movies. For these men the Salvation Army is striving to provide social halls.

Gang Warfare Has Gone

Salvation Army workers say that when men stop drinking they start thinking. "What hurts the laboring men most," said Col. William R. Peart, chief secretary of the Salvation Army in the United States, "is the feeling that prohibition is class legislation. 'Rich men have wine cellars; we're the goats,' they have said bitterly to me of late. But the workmen admit it is a good thing the saloons are gone. We used to fill 800 buckets of soup every noon at 508 Forty-Eighth Street for many winters. This year there was no demand for free soup. This winter few women and children have come to us for clothing. And the gang warfare has gone out of New York before has gone out now. The gangsters, without booze have saloons, have gone to work. We used to call Thanksgiving Day 'Boozers' Day.' By 10:30 in the morning we'd have 1000 of the worst drunks in New York gathered in our headquarters. This last Thanksgiving, we had 700 of the same men. Not one was drunk; only four smelled of whiskey; only six had no place to sleep."

The argument has been offered lately that good industrial times, not prohibition, are responsible for the scarcity of charity cases today. The Salvation Army says this is not the fact. Said Col. William A. McIntyre, central provincial officer for New York State and northern New Jersey: "If the country went wet today, the men who drank liquor would be wallowing in it during these prosperous times. We would have more calls for the relief of starving, freezing families than before. Good times only help men to drink more. Now, when they cannot squander their wages in the saloons, the pay envelopes, buy nourishing foods and clothes and comforts for wives and children."

Money Going Into Homes

"The United States has been spending \$2,500,000,000 annually on liquor. Let's estimate that \$1,500,000,000 of that sum was spent by the poorer classes. Today that money is going into the homes, not the saloons. Tenement dwellers in New York City are looking for cleaner, bigger, more cheerful quarters. Thousands of workmen are purchasing little homes on the monthly and weekly installment plans. Home owners are always loyal Americans. The savings banks which have a working class clientele are overcrowded in New York today. The pawnshops, havens of bad times, are in hard straits now."

"Comstock Prison, the New York State model penal institute, has decreased from 1800 to 600 prisoners since prohibition. The prisoners themselves said this was due to the absence of drink, according to Brigadier George Anderson, Police courts, jails, police lawyers, emergency hospitals, paupers' graveyards—they are all encountering decreased business. Manhattan had 3200 saloons on July 1. Now, with ordinary businesses, these locations are paying bigger rent."

TWO CHANGES IN CARRANZA CABINET

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — Important changes in President Carranza's Cabinet have taken place during the last week. Leon Salinas, Undersecretary of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, who has been in charge of matters relating to petroleum, was on Wednesday named Secretary of that department. He succeeds Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former Governor of Sonora, who resigned to enter the political campaign as a supporter of General Obregon for the presidency. Gen. Francisco Urquiza became Undersecretary of War and Marine, succeeding Gen. Jesus Augustin Casero.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS ON FREE CRITICISM

Advice of Washington on Preparedness, Recalled by Naval Officer, Who Sees Need of Discussion Without Restriction

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Rear Admiral William S. Sims, orator at the University Day exercises of the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday, to celebrate the anniversary of George Washington, drew lessons from the career of the first President, and criticized the tendency of Americans to resent adverse comment upon military unpreparedness of the United States.

The Rear Admiral was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. "The missing element in Americanism," he said, "is that it does not include adequate solicitude for our safety. The government, and, to a certain extent, our people, resent criticism of anything American. This is a dangerous attitude that has cost us many thousands of lives and many millions in treasure."

Contrast With Europe

"America has never been defeated in war and suffered humiliation or loss of territory. Our independence has never been in danger, and we have always heretofore had the feeling that it is never likely to be, though this feeling has been somewhat shaken by recent events."

"Contrast this condition of mind with that in some European countries. 'The French know what it means to have a victorious enemy march through their capital, to lose territory, and pay a heavy indemnity. Other continental powers have had a similar experience. In all these countries the national defense is a live issue. The military forces must not only be adequate in matériel and personnel, but they must be kept intellectually efficient through constant training in readiness for war."

"Under these circumstances the truth about the actual condition of their armed forces is so vitally important that anyone who can point out a defect, or suggest an improvement, will earn the gratitude of his government. Criticism is recognized as so vital to efficiency that it is not only welcome, but is invited, and is rewarded when it proves beneficial."

British Criticism Severe

"Officers not actually on duty are at liberty to publish any criticism they please of the actions of the government or of any of its departments. For example, since the signing of the armistice, books have been published by Admirals Jellicoe, Fisher, Scott, and Bacon, and by Field Marshal French. These books contain criticism of such severity as to make any of those which have appeared in America seem very mild in comparison."

"In the United States we not only neglect to provide for public criticisms of our officers, but actually forbid it. The consequence is that the American people know less about the elements of warfare and less about the actual condition of their military forces than the people of any of the other great powers."

"It behooves us, therefore, seriously to recall the admonitions of our great first President in regard to our preparation for war, and adopt the necessary measures to insure that the public shall at all times be adequately informed of its progress, through public discussion carried out under such regulations as to safeguard the public interests."

GIFT ANNOUNCED TO ARMOUR INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The removal of the Armour Institute of Technology to a site of 80 acres in the suburbs on the south side of Chicago near the lake with a projected expansion to take care of 1000 students, is announced. The institute, which is one of the leading technical schools of the west, was founded in 1892 by P. D. Armour, one of the pioneers in the packing industry, and the new plans are made possible by his son, J. Ogden Armour, who has given \$1,000,000 for the purchase of the new tract and made available \$5,000,000 more.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — President Wilson on Saturday withdrew the nomination of Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Stuart declined the appointment.

PAPER MILLS SHUT DOWN

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts — Three divisions of the American Writing Paper Company were closed indefinitely on Saturday owing to pulp shortage, due to poor transportation conditions.

MR. SPARGO STATES HIS POSITION TODAY

He Has, He Says, No Intention of Returning to the Socialist Party—His Defense of New York Members Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vermont — The action of John Spargo, the independent Socialist writer and lecturer, in resigning his membership in the Social Democratic League as a protest against the action of the secretary of that organization in publishing statements which seemed calculated to help the prosecution in the case against the New York Socialist assemblymen, has aroused a good deal of interest. Coupled with the fact that Mr. Spargo has on several occasions vigorously championed the accused assemblymen and the political rights of the Socialist Party, and is known to have offered his services to the defense, his resignation from the organization of pro-war Socialists, of which he was the founder, has led to a widespread belief, or expectation, that his actions are only a prelude to his rejoining the Socialist Party. Mr. Spargo makes the following statement of his position:

"I have not the least intention of returning to the Socialist Party. I expect to remain an independent Socialist, uncontrolled by any party, choosing my own methods and ways of advancing what I conceive to be the essential principles of democratic Socialism. Of course, I do not pledge myself for the future. Circumstances may develop which will force me to change my position. If the reactionaries have their way and outlaw the Socialist Party, I may have to seek readmission into the party ranks as the only effective means of fighting for the preservation of fundamental American rights and ideals."

"It has surprised me greatly that my action in defending the Socialist Party against their assailants, the Bolsheviks of the Right, was not taken as a matter of course by Socialists and non-Socialists alike. My action in this instance is in absolute accord with my entire conduct, since my withdrawal from the Socialist Party in 1917, no less than before. When I resigned from the party in consequence of my inability to accept its anti-war policy, I did not cease to be a Socialist. Never for one moment have I lent my influence or support to any movement which I believed to be anti-Socialist. Nor have I ever supported, apologized for, or condoned any of the reactionary assaults upon the fundamental liberties of the American people."

"I have done all that seemed to me possible to combat reaction at home while loyally upholding the national cause in the war. I am defending American Government against Bolshevism—both the 'Red' Bolshevism of the followers of Lenin and Trotsky, and the 'Black' Bolshevism of the Bourbons. From the time of the Bolshevik coup d'état in Russia, and the development here of a propaganda in favor of similar methods, I have given some part of every day to the fight against it. I have abhorred Bolshevism and all its works, because I am a Socialist, a believer in a socialized democracy. Here in America we are—despite our short-

comings—at least 200 years in advance of Bolshevism, economically, politically, socially, intellectually, morally. There is very little danger that our people will adopt Bolshevism, provided that our democratic institutions and ways are preserved. Only the success of such policies of repression and suppression as that of Speaker Sweet and his associates can make a Bolshevik triumph possible."

MR. MARTENS EVER A REVOLUTIONIST

Soviet Envoy Has Been One in Every Country Where He Has Lived, Including United States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Admitting that he had been a "revolutionist" in every country where he had lived—Russia, Germany, and Switzerland—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet agent in the United States, told a Senate investigating committee on Saturday that he still was a revolutionist.

"You mean here in the United States you are a revolutionist now?" asked George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the committee.

"I am," was Mr. Martens' reply. Wade Ellis, counsel for the committee, asked Mr. Martens if he had ever opened "secret communication" with revolutionary activities here.

"All my business has been done in the open," Mr. Martens said. "Who nominated you for Ambassador to the United States?" Mr. Ellis asked.

Mr. Martens said that he did not know that the appointment had come to him as an entire surprise. "You just got a letter by courier telling you the appointment was yours, and wondered how it came about?" Mr. Ellis pursued.

"That was it."

"Now wasn't it a fact that the whole matter was fixed up by a committee in New York, of which you were a member, which sent the notice to Russia, where it was acted upon?"

Mr. Martens said he did not know, but conceded that such a committee had been formed in New York. "Don't you know that Gregory Weinstein was first nominated for the place by this committee?" Ellis asked.

"I heard some talk of it," Martens replied. The hearing will be resumed on Wednesday.

MILLS AT LAWRENCE OPEN RETAIL STORES

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts — The American Woolen Company has inaugurated a system of retail stores at its four mills in this city in an effort to reduce the cost of living for the 15,000 operatives. Staple commodities are sold at a price below that of local merchants, in line with the assertion made recently by William M. Wood, president of the company, that living costs here were higher than they should be. A central warehouse, from which each of the mill stores draws its stock, is administered by representatives of the company and a committee elected by the operatives of the several mills, who cooperates with individual mill committees. At present distribution is in bulk, the workers in each mill dividing case lots.

FUNDS REQUIRED TO RECONDITION SHIPS

Shipping Board's Chairman Says Congress Must Appropriately Money if Sale Is Prevented

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Congress will have to appropriate funds for reconditioning the 20 former German liners which the Shipping Board has been trying to sell, John Barton Payne, chairman, says, if the controversy which has arisen over the proposed sale of the vessels results in legislation requiring their repair and operation by the government.

The chairman estimated that \$75,000,000 would be needed to refit the vessels, which have been in transport service.

Wesley L. Jones, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, reported favorably the bill prohibiting sale of the ships until Congress had adopted permanent merchant marine legislation.

"These ships are urgently needed in our foreign business," the committee report said.

Consideration of the bill will be asked next week, Senator Jones announced, after the senators have had time to study the proposed international agreement regarding German shipping sent to the Senate by President Wilson.

In estimating that reconditioning the passenger steamers would cost \$75,000,000, officials of the Shipping Board said that sum would not be available from the board's funds because the 1920 estimate of \$165,000,000 submitted to the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee was withdrawn at the request of the chairman. As the final estimate of the board's financial requirements for the coming year did not include the possibility of refitting the German liners, the expense would have to be met by Congress, it was said.

LECTURES ON POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — To show college men how to get into practical politics and how to make themselves most useful therein is the object of a series of lectures to be given weekly to the undergraduates of Yale University. The first lecture was recently given on "The Necessity of Parties in Representative Government," by Job E. Hedges, former candidate for Governor of New York. Other lecturers are to be Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Committee; William M. Calder, New York State Senator; Samuel S. Koenig, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Thomas E. Rush, Collector of the Port of New York, and Robert F. Wagner, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

EXCHANGE PROFESSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Better educational understanding and the promotion of international good-fellowship are to be objectives of a system of exchange professorships being arranged by the universities of Cambridge and of Leeds, England, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. To this end, Prof. William T. Sedgwick will leave early in April for England, where he will divide his time between the two universities. Owing to conditions in England, it is not likely that a return exchange will be made to this country until next year.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women
CHICAGO

Lingerie Section Announces

February Sale of Silk Petticoats

Every year women eagerly anticipate this event. Knowing that it brings distinctly unusual values, they provide themselves with as many petticoats as they can use.

This year the sale is of even greater interest than formerly. Prices have risen to an extent that makes these values most noteworthy.

Tub Silk Petticoats
In white, with double panel front and back, preventing transparency.
\$7.50 to \$10.50

Wash Satin Petticoats
Tailored and trimmed with lace and chiffon ruffles, pink or white.
\$8.75 to \$37.50

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
Lace trimmed and tailored styles, pink or white.
\$6.75 to \$37.50

Extra Size Petticoats
Of wash satin, tailored styles with double panel.
\$13.75 to \$16.75

Lingerie Section, Third Floor.



FIRST PRESIDENT'S MEMORY HONORED

Washington Observances Emphasize Necessity for Closer Cooperation Among Leading Nations for Good of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Through-out the United States on Saturday and yesterday, the memory of George Washington was honored in a manner emphasizing more than ever the closer cooperation which is necessary among the leading nations for the good of the world. The observances will continue today. The subject of many of the speeches has been the necessity for strengthening Anglo-Saxon bonds, while yesterday's celebrations were distinguished by services in the \$800 posts of the American Legion at which certificates of honor, gifts of the French Government, were presented to the families of American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in France.

Before the League for Political Education, on Saturday, Major Charles W. Gordon, chaplain for the forty-third battalion of Cameron Highlanders, said that in the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Celtic racial strain there existed a mighty force for good, the most powerful force in modern times, which would shape the destinies of the world. Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Celtic unity was a fact, and it must be accepted as such.

Change in Histories Urged

Closer Anglo-Saxon relations were urged by Ronald C. Lindsay, counselor to the British Embassy and chargé d'affaires, at a dinner given by the Sulgrave Institution on Saturday night as the beginning of the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Mr. Lindsay appealed for school history teaching which would lay less stress on George III and Lord North and more on Lord Chatham and Charles James Fox, less emphasis on Russell and Palmerston for their attitude in the Civil War, and more on John Bright and the cotton spinners of Lancashire.

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, recalled that the Pilgrims came to Plymouth to worship God and to make homes, determined never to return to Europe. The former purpose was the first purpose of an American and the latter was his second. Those who came here from other countries not expecting to make permanent homes here should not be received.

America should be loved as a land of institutions as well as one of opportunity. And in these times it was well to remember that the government of the fathers was unfit to survive if powerless to prevent unlawful assaults upon its authority.

Dutch-American Friendship

Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, counselor of the Dutch Legation at Washington, spoke of the close bonds between Holland and the United States, and expressed hope for continuation of this friendship. He spoke of the sojourn of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, and said that his country had always been a refuge for the oppressed.

The Sulgrave Institution, or George Washington Manor House Association, held a special service earlier in the day in St. Paul's Chapel at which the evening guests and other distinguished persons were present. The sermon, by Bishop Charles S. Burck, emphasized Washington's respect for constituted authority. The Bishop saw lack of such respect in many present tendencies. He said that the seeming hopelessness of Americanization was a menace, and that free speech and free press had often degenerated into agencies for slander and acts of impudence or sheer boresness. Recalling Washington's attendance in St. Paul's Chapel, as well as that of Lord Cornwallis and Major André, he said that the years since the Revolutionary War had brought increasing mutual respect between Great Britain and the United States. Old differences were now viewed dispassionately.

Need to Maintain Ideals

The whole world paid tribute to Washington and his statesmanship. Now was the time when Americans should show the world that the ideals for which they sought severance from the mother country, and to uphold which they helped to destroy kaiserism, were living with a stronger, purer light than ever before.

Mr. Marshall spoke again yesterday afternoon at a patriotic meeting held in Cooper Union under Society of Tammany auspices. Other speakers were Gov. Alfred E. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Ogden L. Mills, the Rev. John J. Dunn and Col. H. M. Bankhead.

Other celebrations yesterday and today include those of the Sons of the Revolution, the Washington Headquarters Association, the Institutional Synagogue and many religious and civic organizations. The Sons of the Revolution will begin this morning a series of meetings at Carnegie Hall to stimulate interest in Americanism, and James M. Beck and Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado are to be the chief speakers.

In many places throughout the State, yesterday was observed as Americanization Sunday, in response to a call issued by the New York State Department of Education.

ONTARIO TO PROTECT FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—The Ontario Fishermen's Association in session

here decided to memorialize the Government of Ontario on the matter of protecting the fisheries. They decided that the Ontario Government should contain one "department" devoted to work of the fisheries instead of one which combines both game and fisheries. It is proposed to double the number of fish hatcheries operated by the Ontario department. The supplies of whitefish, salmon, trout, and herring have been doubled in the last five years by means of hatcheries, and even now are not sufficient for the demand in some waters. Determination to have justice in the matter of the international line during the year was expressed by the fishermen. A pro-

A REVIVAL OF THE OLD MUMMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—After the events of the last five years, Londoners are rather wont to pride themselves that "nothing surprises them," but not a few had to confess to certain thrills, occasioned by recent strange happenings, especially when, returning from a belated shopping expedition to their quiet homes, some citizens, good and true, were suddenly confronted, at their very doorstep, too, by St. George of England, actively engaged in stern

George takes us a long way back in the world's history, the learned in such matters tracing its origin to the sword dance which accompanied the winter festival in Europe, and which Tacitus so graphically describes in his "Germanica," and, of course, "disguising" and mummings accompanied the celebration of the Roman Kalends.

Dancing, the central attraction of all primitive festivals, was always more or less dramatic or mimetic, and the rough outline of the play which has amused the crowds of London this winter runs through the dance dramas of practically every country, right down the ages, till gradually the dramatic element became accentuated, and the dancing lapsed into a mere accompani-

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

"No Beer, No Work," for Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NUTLEY, New Jersey—It seems to be a case of "no beer, no work" for the policemen, according to the Nutley Sun, which finds that only seven arrests were made in Nutley during the month of January, the lowest month's total in 10 years. The chief, says the newspaper, "refused to attribute it to the lack of liquor, but admitted it was a striking coinci-

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SEEK STATEHOOD

Introduction of Bill in Congress Marks Beginning of Steps Long Discussed to Bind Territory More Firmly to America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Honolulu

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Introduction in the United States Congress by Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻōle, delegate from Hawaii, on February 2, of a bill providing for the granting of statehood to the Hawaiian Islands, under qualifications to be determined by the national law-making body, marks the actual beginning of a movement which has been under discussion locally for the last several years—that of giving the Territory state's rights and thus binding it more firmly, politically and otherwise, to continental America, of which the islands have been an integral part since June 14, 1900, when territorial government was inaugurated.

There are no doubt many persons throughout America, and even here in Hawaii, who will not take seriously the idea of accepting the islands into the Union, situated, as they are, in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean, 2100 miles from San Francisco; still, on the other hand, it would appear conclusively that the Territory is now fully prepared to assume the responsibilities of statehood, having, for the last 20 years, conducted its internal affairs with but little or no assistance from the home government. Passage of Mr. Kalanianaʻōle's latest measure would mean the realization of one of the fondest dreams of the Hawaiian people, and of the people who are responsible for making the islands what they are today.

Hawaii has frequently been compared to the Philippines, the people of which are now seeking independence. Even today Hawaii is believed by many to be merely an American dependency or protectorate, which, of course, is altogether erroneous. But Hawaii enjoys the same rights as does the Territory of Alaska, their status being the same.

BEER SEIZED IN RAID ON BUFFALO SALOONS

BUFFALO, New York—Saloonkeepers here have been selling beer of between 3 and 4 per cent alcoholic content, it is alleged by William J. McCarthy, prohibition enforcement inspector, and C. W. Herrick, special agent of the Internal Revenue Department, who have been conducting an inquiry. Fourteen saloons were raided on Saturday by deputies, who seized quantities of the beer and removed it to a warehouse.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, based on a photograph by Sport and General, London

London mummings

posals to ask the Dominion Government to investigate the possibilities of oysters in the Great Lakes was discussed.

LINCOLN TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, New York—Seventy-eight years ago, in Springfield, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln paid tribute to George Washington. The words he uttered have been hidden away for three-quarters of a century in the files of a country newspaper in the pages of the Congressional Library. An account of the ceremony at which Mr. Lincoln spoke was contained in the copy of the Sangamon Journal published at Springfield on February 25, 1842. The tribute to Washington was the final paragraph of an address upon another subject. Mr. Lincoln said: "This is the one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Washington. We are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name an eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

FINANCIAL REPORT ON Y. M. C. A. WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to a report made by William Sloan, chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., the association has raised \$161,722,649 since April, 1917, and has left about \$17,000,000, which will be used as a reserve fund for continued welfare work among soldiers and sailors, vocational training, and an educational program. The first fund campaign raised \$5,113,666, the second \$53,334,546, the United War Work campaign \$100,758,731, and \$2,409,322 was received from other sources. Of this money \$38,809,642 was spent on American soldiers and sailors in this country; \$52,382,736 on the American expeditionary forces, subtracting proceeds from salvage after the war, thus far amounting to a little over \$6,000,000; the sum of \$19,782,192 on the allied armies and prisoners of war; \$7,000,000 on executive expenses, including training and selection of secretaries, and \$21,000,000 in commitments already made for continuance of work in the army and navy. The association's canteens yielded \$508,899, not deducting cost of certain facilities and pay of canteen workers.

DRY GOODS CONVENTION DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—After a conference here between Robert K. Rambo, president, and Norman J. Johnson, secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, it was decided to hold the annual convention of the association the first week in May, Dallas, Texas, had previously been decided on as the place.

combat with that grim green Dragon, of which they had always proudly imagined, he had already rid the country, quite a number of years ago.

Grasping their parcels firmly, they steadiest themselves to survey the scene. The thrill deepened into a calmer perplexity as they espied a bright-colored throng around the valiant George, the King of Egypt in golden crown, "Little Devil Doubt," the personification of mischief, a fearsome Giant, a Turkish Knight, and many more, all now mercifully engaged in the harmless occupation of witty dialogue, under the light from quaint, high-borne lanterns, shimmering down upon them through the pouring rain.

Sudden, enthusiastic applause brought the onlookers back to a workaday world, and as, laughing and cheerful, Dragon and Saint, Knight, Page, King, Old Bet, and all the merry crew marched gayly away through darkness and mud, the discovery was made that this brave show was nothing less than the courageous attempt of the League of Arts Band of Mummings and Carol Singers to revive in London, after a lapse of some 200 years, the old-time mummings, as part of the league's scheme for bringing back somewhat of the medieval joy in color, dance, and outdoor drama, to brighten, and at the same time dignify national festivities and celebrations. Thus did members of the many-hued choirs, whose singing had enchanted London's Peace Day crowds, and the other historic happenings of the year, seek to enliven her once again, and for six nights acted their ancient folk-lore, and sang their beautiful carols in the byways and squares of Bloomsbury and Kensington, the London choir touring the former, while its own choir was responsible for the royal borough.

"St. George and the Dragon"

The little play, "St. George and the Dragon," which these twentieth century mummings gave to astonished London, was edited by Patrick Kirwin, and is taken from the original texts of those which used to be performed up and down the land, in farmhouse and in castle, since early in the reign of Edward III, when court and hamlet amused themselves after this manner. Though the actual extant words do not date much further than the early seventeenth century, this drama of St.

ment of the mummer's play. The hero of all these ancient dance-plays forever vanquishes his adversary, and in England for long years he was always known as George, echo, we may suppose, of the medieval pageants held in honor of the patron saint. However, he was not always honored by the saintly title, but had sometimes to be content to appear as Sir or Prince or King, though whatever his title at the moment, our good George has always been fully occupied as the victorious fighter.

The Turkish Knight

The Turkish knight, who strove with St. George in Bloomsbury and Kensington, is also another old favorite of the British people, figuring largely in the old Cornish mummings plays, and tradition points to his ancestry in dim peasant memories of the Crusades, and the usurpers of the Holy Land. He is a cosmopolitan fellow, for we find him in Greece, masquerading as the Arab. And so on with all the characters of this most delightful play; they are all England's countryside adaptations of old ecclesiastical pageantry and folk-lore traditions, wafted in from many lands; and still today, in Greece, Russia and eastern Europe, we may see mummings, dances, and disguising, not so extraordinarily different to those which linger on in remote spots of England and Wales, and which have now even been shared by London.

County Farm Likely to Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Prohibition seems likely to solve one of Erie County's problems and incidentally save the taxpayers a large sum annually. According to all reports the Erie County farm in the town of Alden, 25 miles from Buffalo, is likely to be abandoned because of the dearth of prisoners in the Erie penitentiary since the advent of prohibition. The farm has been used to provide occupation for penitentiary prisoners, but the latter institution needs all the prisoners it has got for the ordinary tasks there. In consequence there are only 19 prisoners to look after the farm of 800 acres. Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and corrections, favors abolishment of the farm. He would take the buildings, thereon and place them on a lot near

The Charm of Spring is All Over the Store

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The importance of correct footwear cannot be over estimated. Portland women will find here a representative showing of the new season's smartest styles in both high and low shoes. Inspection invited.

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A Splendid New Stock of Glove Silk Underwear For Particular Women

Vests, Bloomers, Envelope Chemise, Combination Suits

High standard silk underwear fashioned and finished in a perfect manner—distinctive garments that have met every demand for under silks and have proven very popular among particular women. Here you'll find all sizes and styles in Envelope Chemise, Vests, Combination Suits and Bloomers. All are most moderately priced.

Vests	\$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00
Bloomers	\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50
Envelope Chemise	\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00
Combination Suits	\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00

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ZARAGOZA IS SCENE OF CURIOUS REVOLT

Attempted Outbreak, Organized by Newspaper Seller, Might Have Had Serious Results but for Loyalty of Most of Troops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A very extraordinary affair of a revolutionary character has lately taken place at Zaragoza. There was a sudden disturbance in the streets, the newspaper offices were attacked and called upon to surrender, and there was a rising in the barracks of the ninth artillery regiment. The loyalty of the main body of officers and men, and the fact that some of them fell in the fulfillment of their duty saved a situation which might easily have had the most serious results, which at a time of great stress and strain in Spain might have set a most dangerous example. To that extent the recent affair is rightly regarded as very serious, and at the time it occurred it created the greatest alarm and consternation, many people seeing in it the beginning of a great general rising.

Zaragoza, it is to be remembered, is within what might be called the Barcelona zone, being inland a matter of about 150 miles from that city. By prompt and stern measures the rising was effectively suppressed, and certain of the ringleaders were shot. There seems to be an end of it, and now in retrospect, while it is still serious in its way, the circumstances are not so disconcerting as was at first imagined.

Syndicalists Innocent

If the affair had been the result of Syndicalist organization and intention, as was at first supposed, it would have had a much graver aspect; but, as a matter of fact there is every reason to believe that it was nothing of the kind, and that the Syndicalists, active and determined as they are, and venture some to an extreme extent, are innocent entirely of this tumult, which is to be laid to the account chiefly of a single man, an anarchist of the name of Angel Chueca, who is described as a "visionary." How it came about that Angel Chueca, who fell during his mad adventure, stirred up Zaragoza in the middle of the night and provoked mutiny in a regiment of artillery is a most extraordinary story.

This man was nothing more than a seller of newspapers in a kiosk in one of the streets of the city. He was known to be an anarchist, and was a man of silent and taciturn ways. Nobody suspected him of harboring any vast ambitions in the way of leading an anarchist revolution, but it is evident that for long past he had been preparing a great scheme and in the circumstances had made the most remarkable progress toward its fulfillment. His family are of anarchistic tendencies, and he had a brother, Jose, who was well known as an anarchist, but none of them were in Angel's confidence in regard to his great scheme, and Jose, indeed, was asleep in bed at the time the attempt was made to realize it. As for the Syndicalists, he had nothing to do with them, and held himself aloof from all their proceedings. It is indeed believed that no other anarchists than this one himself were concerned in the business.

Dreams of Success

Angel Chueca was indeed a great dreamer, and he had a vision of his rising being successful and of the movement spreading rapidly throughout Spain. Then, having had its origin in Zaragoza, the latter would be the headquarters of the new revolution, and he himself would be leader. So he desired the glory of triumph for himself alone, and he pictured himself as a kind of victorious Lenin, master of the forces, bombarding barracks, and forming a "Red Guard" which would be at his own supreme command. This was his dream as he sat in his kiosk and sold the Madrid newspapers to the passers-by. Stated as such, it seems sufficiently absurd, but the strange thing is that for one night at all events a certain amount of reality was given to it. Chueca all the time was secretly hard at work trying to convert soldiers in the barracks of the ninth artillery regiment to his theories. He endeavored to convince them that if they rose suddenly the people would be with them, and the revolution would be made. He was a man of some persuasive power and adduced arguments which seemed sound to those who heard them. There is much about the business that needs explanation, and which may now never be explained, but all this is clear. The mutineers

accepted the leadership of this seller of newspapers, fired with a vast ambition. All plans were prepared, and the most marvelous secrecy was preserved. Chueca was selling his newspapers in his kiosk on the afternoon before the mutiny.

Newspaper Stopped

The great attempt was made at 2 o'clock in the morning. At that hour a band composed of a little more than a hundred men, some civilians and the others mutineers from the barracks, with Chueca at their head, rushed through the streets of the city, calling others to their aid. After various minor enterprises they made for the newspaper offices and called upon the editorial staffs and the compositor to cease work. Those who showed signs of refusal were threatened so that they gave way.

In the offices of the "Heraldo de Aragon" one of the staff, Adolfo Gutierrez, had just closed a door when it was suddenly flung open violently and to his astonishment he there beheld Chueca at the head of his force and in a menacing attitude. His astonishment was increased when Chueca commanded Gutierrez and all the other members of the staff who were present to accompany him to the artillery barracks. A lively dialogue occurred between Gutierrez and Chueca, the latter holding a revolver in front of him all the time, and the editor expressing his desire to know why the other was accompanied by so many armed men, the answer being that the civil guard was to be dealt with.

All Works Closed

The newspaper men could offer no resistance, and when in the same way all the newspaper offices had been run through, Chueca and his band turned their attention to all other working establishments of every kind whatsoever in the town, that still remained open, compelling all within to leave. This part of the proceedings seems to have been meant as a precautionary measure and to prevent, as far as possible, interference with the would-be revolutionaries. At the doors of the offices of the "Noticiero" there was a small detachment of police, who immediately took to flight on seeing Chueca and his men, and, proceeding in all haste to the Governor, related what was happening. From this moment the authorities came to realize something of the state of things and set about their own preparations.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the guns began to fire, and all at once the sleeping city was aroused. The people jumped from their beds, ran out into the streets, and a state of alarm, amounting to panic, existed. The rebels, having stifled all the nocturnal workshops of every kind, proceeded straight to what are known as the Carmen Barracks. Having disarmed the sentry they battered against the heavy gates and opened them. Some of the band were armed with swords and others with pistols. The guard was overcome and Lieutenant Berge, in offering resistance was shot down, Sergeant Anton, who came to his assistance, being treated in the same manner.

Resistance Saves Situation

The sacrifice in these cases is being very solemnly commented upon throughout the country, for it is declared, perhaps with some reason, that if at this stage no resistance had been presented to the mutineers, the consequences might have been incalculable. A serious newspaper does not hesitate in connection with this and other parts of the proceedings to talk about "Spain being saved." It may seem an excess of imagination, but it has to be remembered that in the judgment of many only a match is needed to set the state ablaze. At this stage a number of the band were told off to go back to the newspaper offices and see that no work was resumed there, the rebels not wishing the newspapers to be published in the morning. The others made their way into the barracks where they met with only moderate resistance and where they committed all kinds of excesses. The civil Governor had now warned

the civil guard what was taking place, and in due course the guard proceeded to the Carmen Barracks, and approaching they heard heavy firing going on within. The commandant, finding on arrival that it was impossible to get through the gates which were fastened and held against him, ordered his men to fire to their best effect through the little openings at the side where they saw the soldiers struggling with the Chueca band. But at the same time soldiers began to fire on the civil guard from windows in the barracks.

Rebels Try to Escape

It appears that at this critical period one of the shots fired from the embrasure at the side of the gates by the civil guard hit Chueca. His leadership seemed to have counted for a good deal with his followers, for from that moment the greatest confusion prevailed. The rebels seemed to realize that their case was hopeless, and with an artillery non-commissioned officer at their head tried to get back through the gates. Now, however, was the chance for the civil guard, which got through the gates, made its way into the barracks, and after the firing of a few shots, was quickly master of the situation. The soldiers in the barracks were ordered to parade and this they did with alert obedience. The movement was stifled.

The military and civil authorities immediately afterward held a conference and martial law was declared. When this was done the workers left their work, and the city became idle. A court-martial sat all the day, and large numbers of men known to have been concerned in the proceedings were brought for trial and summarily dealt with. It was freely stated that the number of capital sentences amounted to 20. Two or three of the ringleaders escaped in the confusion when the civil guard entered the barracks. The guard patrolled the streets during the day and kept a close guard on all public buildings. Large numbers of arrests were made. General Serra had all persons regarded as Syndicalist agitators brought to him, and he warned them of his determination to repress all insubordination in the most rigorous manner. But after the strange tumult the city remained calm. Angel Chueca's grandiose scheme had failed.

NEW CUNARD SHIPS' NAMES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Cunard Company has announced the names of 12 new passenger vessels at present under construction. They will be big liners of the intermediate type, ranging from 520 to 600 feet in length. There are four of the 600 foot class: Franconia, Laconia, Scythia and Samaria. Two ships with similar names were sunk during the war; the Franconia in the Mediterranean in 1916, after two years troopship service, and the Laconia while in the Cunard service after war work on the East African coast.

A new Tiburnia appears for the first time and will be a 550 foot boat. The 520 foot class will comprise: Alania, Andania, Aurania, Ascania, Ausonia, Albania and Antonia, this last name appearing for the first time. Boats with the same names as the others, did war service and were all sunk. The Ausonia was twice torpedoed, once off the south coast of Ireland, and the second time 600 miles from land, 149 survivors being picked up by destroyers off the west coast of Ireland.

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COST OF WORKING BRITISH RAILWAYS

Sir Eric Geddes Says Economics of Unified Management May Reduce Expenditures to Which Increased Rates Are Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Addressing the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce recently, Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transportation, spoke at length on the railway wages settlement and the effect it will have upon the cost of running the railways, the future welfare of the industry, and the stability of railway conditions in the future.

"The settlement," Sir Eric said, "represents this: that the pre-war wages bill of the railways was £47,000,000. The total additional cost on the new standards which will be reached when the cost of living falls very considerably is £63,000,000 above that—an increase of 134 per cent; that is partly due to increased rates; it is partly due to reduced hours. That is the increased cost of the labor; it is not the total increased cost of working the railways; it is not the deficit on the working of the railways under control; it is neither the gross nor the net cost to the government of their control of railways; . . . it is the estimated additional cost of the wages bill of railways, due to improved rates and improved hours, and improved conditions of service, comparing the old wages bill of £47,000,000 with the new permanent wage bill of £110,000,000.

Pre-War and Future Wage

"Now that is the difference between the pre-war wage and the future wage, when the railwaymen's wages drop to their permanent basis. Between now and the time when the cost of living brings the rates down to these permanent figures, at the rate of 1s. for every 5 points, the railwayman is being paid the residue of his new abnormal wage as well as his permanent wage.

"The whole of this abnormal additional cost has been provided for, if our estimates are justified, in the increase of rates which have recently been put on. Those of you who read the report of the Rates Advisory Committee will have seen that they were asked, at a late date in their deliberations, to add £5,000,000 to the bill, and that they did. It was to provide for concessions such as these.

"As the cost of living falls, so the cost of working the railways will fall, because the wages bill will fall, and when we bring about the economies which I certainly believe, unified management can bring about, we may look for a reduction in the expenditure which has caused the present increase of rates. I believe that the railways can be brought back in this country, even with their new per-

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manent wages bill, to a level which will enable trade to thrive and to compete in the markets of the world without undue handicap from the railway rates of the country. That we will strive for.

Direct Money Result Expected

"Although the railwaymen have not got all they asked for, I feel that the settlement now arrived at, together with standardization and the machinery provided for the settlement of our future difficulties, and adjustment as cost of living goes up or down, may well recompense the country, both directly and indirectly, for the generous advances which the railwaymen have obtained. The closer cooperation which I not only hope for, but which I am assured by the leaders we can expect, and the release of the management from the eternal consideration of wages disputes to a consideration of the economical and efficient management of their lines, which is so essential to the prosperity and success of our trade, will have a direct money result."

Wholesale Competition Wasteful

Concluding, Sir Eric Geddes said it was clear that wholesale competition between companies for the same traffic without any creative interest between lines was wrong. It might and probably did serve its purpose in the early days of railways, but it was wasteful and he believed wrong now. Railways, he said, should compete in developing the district they served—not in trying to siphon traffic from each other. Amalgamation territorially was right—amalgamation for inter-system competition was wrong. It led to favoritism, special discrimination, costly working, unremunerative rates, and capital expenditure, and while the favored consigners gained the others paid.

"I believe," he continued, "the day for that is gone. But such amalgamations may become oppressive, and the absence of competition must not be used to unduly curtail facilities without a reviewing authority with power to order adequate and reasonable services and conveniences. That is necessary under whatever management we work."

"Be this as it may, however, the settlement with the men's leaders, giving as it does permanent and substantial advance in the new standard normal wage to the men, providing also an abnormal wage to meet present and future cost of living, with machinery to insure the thorough investigation by management workers

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and users of future questions of wages and conditions of service, is a wise, statesmanlike settlement. If worked up to in spirit and letter on both sides, it will not only vastly improve the men's conditions, but the efficiency of the great industry to which they belong, and will allow us time to tackle the great problem of the future with which we are confronted in transportation—an interest second to none in national importance."

NEW RADIO STATION IN SWEDEN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The board of directors of the Swedish Telegraph Service intends to ask for a government appropriation, for the installation of a wireless station and equipment, in direct connection with America. The cost, it is estimated, would amount to approximately 10,000,000 kroner. The directors will also probably request that the proposal to grant subsidies for this wireless service be proceeded with.

It is said that there are no technical difficulties to be overcome in establishing an efficient and reliable wireless service with the United States. It is quite possible that the service would not at first earn any surplus profits, and would probably show a deficit for some time to come. This, however, would most likely be outweighed by the advantages that would accrue to Sweden in trade and industry as a whole.

There is also no difficulty foreseen in erecting a station in America which would cooperate with the one in Sweden. In fact there has been, already, a great deal of interest shown in financial and other circles toward the accomplishment of the scheme. Mr. Rydin, general manager of the Swedish Telegraph Service, considers that there is no doubt that the directors will, at no distant date, ask the government to take some definite action in the matter. At the present time no plans have been drawn with regard to the situation of the proposed station.

CHURCH AND POLITICS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Prior to the recent elections, Dr. Long, Anglican Bishop of Bathurst, wrote to his diocese a letter dealing in part with the interference of the Roman Catholic Church in politics. In the course of his letter the bishop, referring to Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic archbishop of Victoria, said: "I notice that Dr. Mannix has called upon all and sundry to bring about the political discomfort of Mr. Hughes. Now, I have a firm conviction that Mr. Hughes will have to go out of the post of leader of the Commonwealth some day, but when Dr. Mannix invites us to assist him in the discomfiture of Mr. Hughes in order that Mr. Ryan may occupy the vacant post, I have the greatest repugnance to making myself a cat's paw in the designs of this very insurgent archbishop. I frankly loathe and abominate the necessity of having to take such a consideration in account, in assessing one's duty as a citizen."

"Unlike Dr. Mannix, I was born in Australia, and I love this country first and best of all, and during a quarter of a century I have never let the question of a man's denominational attachment cross my mind when casting my vote. I resent very keenly the fact that the man who is virtually the leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia, forces us now by his active campaigning on behalf of Mr. Ryan and against Mr. Hughes, to make that a factor in considering how we shall best do our duty to Australia and the Empire. I have yet to learn of any word in which Dr. Mannix has expressed his good will toward the commonwealth of nations included in the British Empire, and his display of such remarkable ardor on behalf of Mr. Ryan gives one cause to think. Such men as Dr. Mannix are dominated by one absorbing passion—hatred of England and the English. Australian national politics are to them but a banquet at which they may glut this passion."

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PENDING REFORM ON ITALIAN RAILWAYS

Movement has Begun for Electrification of Lines, as Italy Lacks Coal and Has Abundance of Unused Waterpower

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italian railwaymen have presented an ultimatum to the government, threatening to strike unless their demands, which include an eight-hour day and large increases of pay, be granted en bloc. The precautions taken, and the large concessions promised by the government, will probably avert the strike, but the incident, occurring at a time when there is a general desire for the survival of tourist traffic in Italy, suggests a few observations upon the Italian railways.

The State-Managed System

Until 1905 in the case of the northern, and 1906, in that of the southern lines, the Italian railways were run by private companies with long leases from the state. The Mediterranean Company worked the lines along the Mediterranean coast and the Adriatic Company those along the Adriatic seaboard, the cross-country lines being divided between them. Two other companies ran the railway systems of Sicily and Sardinia. In those two years, the great operation of taking over the Italian continental railways, with the exception of a few private lines mostly in the north and northeast, was accomplished, but more as a matter of necessity than from any special prejudice in favor of state ownership. The Sardinian railways and a few of those in Sicily remained, however, under private companies. The state took over the rolling stock in a very unsatisfactory condition, for the companies, knowing that their leases would not be renewed, had not spent more than was inevitable upon the renewal of the engines, trucks, and carriages.

Accordingly, the first year of state management was a period of transition, unpleasant as all such periods of transition are. But the government, which intrusted the direction of the state lines to a very experienced man, undoubtedly effected great improvements in the following years. New rolling stock was bought, and many lines were doubled—a very expensive operation on many Italian railways, because the mountainous character of the ground renders it necessary to widen large numbers of tunnels. For example, between Nervi and Spezia, there is an almost unbroken series of tunnels beneath the rocky promontories which run out into the Mediterranean, and it is there that the line is at present being widened. Similarly, the lines, such as that which passes Tivoli on its way from Rome to the Adriatic coast at Pescara, traverses the Apennines and crosses a number of viaducts, which would likewise involve great expense in doubling.

Defects of State Ownership

But, at the same time, state ownership not only did not cure certain ills of the railway system, but seemed to aggravate them. Deputies, in order to gratify local interests, were apt to ask for the construction of local lines, which could not possibly pay. Express trains were sometimes made to stop at more or less roadside stations because some powerful personage desired it. Besides, when the State owned the railways, a great many people thought that they should travel free. To senators, deputies, and their wives it had been the custom to allow certain traveling facilities, as was only reasonable, for at that time, and, indeed, down till 1913, deputies received no salaries, nor do senators even now. But large extensions of free tickets have crept in, while a still larger number of tickets at very greatly reduced fares are issued. Consequently, the compartments, and especially the first-class compartments, are often crowded with travelers who have paid little or nothing for their seats, and are being hauled about the country at the expense of the taxpayers at a time when coal is very dear and trains are comparatively few.

The foreigner who, of course, pays the full fare, sometimes finds himself compelled to stand in the corridor or sit on his hat-box, while others more favored, who have paid little or nothing, have comfortable seats. This is, of course, a matter for the Italians alone, as they are entitled to manage their own railway system as they choose. Only if they desire, as they evidently do, to encourage tourist traffic, it will be well to consult the comfort and convenience of those who are "paying guests."

The Railway Budget

But from the business standpoint the result of this has been that the state railways have not been as remunerative as they should have been. What with so many persons traveling either free or at a very large reduction—the writer has known some reductions of 75 per cent, and many more of 50 or 40 per cent—what with the increased, and often justifiable, demands of the railwaymen for higher pay and shorter hours, besides the cost of coal and wood and the decrease of the tourist traffic, the railways are said to be practically a non-paying concern. Fares and freights have been enormously augmented since the war began, return tickets have been abolished, and it is difficult to see how the prices charged for the transport of passengers and goods can be further raised without crippling the business of the country. Indeed, it is stated that such has already been the effect of the last rise in rates. Consequently, sooner or later, the State will probably be faced with the necessity of reducing very largely the number of free tickets.

When Mr. Bertolini was Minister of

Public Works in the third Giolitti Cabinet 12 years ago, he made a bold attempt to deal with this problem. But, as is usual when vested interests are threatened, there was a great outcry against the audacious minister's reforms, and his proposals were considerably whittled down. Another incidental saving would be effected by the introduction of the democratic system, such as exists in England, by which every one pays alike for his seat.

Simplification of Tickets

At present when the ticket collector enters a compartment to take the tickets, it will be noticed that almost every passenger produces a different kind of ticket, some free tickets, some reduced tickets corresponding to various categories, while hardly anyone, except the foreigner, has the ordinary card ticket bearing the full price. Now, as most of these special tickets have involved a considerable amount of writing upon them, the delays at the booking office windows are enormous, and extra clerical work is required. Were there a single form of ticket, the same for all alike, as in England, this block would be avoided, and we should no longer have the undesirable spectacle of a whole line of people kept waiting while one passenger, who has a particular kind of reduction, explains the fact to the satisfaction of the booking-office clerk and the latter writes the whole history with a fine pen upon the passenger's elaborate ticket.

Of course Italy, like other countries, has not yet emerged from the difficulties caused by the war. But ere long she will probably desire to improve her railway service. Already there are more fast trains with third class—a great boon to other classes because it tends to create more room in the second-class carriages. Already, too, there is a movement for the electrification of the Italian railways—a step in the direction of economy, because Italy, which lacks coal, has abundance of waterpower, which needs nothing but utilizing.

The Tramway System

Of late years, too, there has grown up a system of electric tramways, or light railways, especially in the Roman Campagna. The antiquated guide books used by tourists for the last edition of Baedeker's "Central Italy" was published in 1909, the last edition of Hare's "Days Near Rome" as far back as 1907—take no account of these valuable means of seeing the country within a radius of 30 miles from Capitoline Hill. There are now electric tramways to Civita Castellana and Viterbo in the north of Rome, and to Frosinone by way of the popular resort of Fregene in the south. Only the primitive tram to Tivoli preserves its antediluvian rolling stock and its steam traction, although, curiously enough, it is from the waterfalls of Tivoli that the power is generated for lighting Rome and driving the urban electric trams.

Certainly, even the electric tram-service leaves much to desire, owing to the inevitable neglect of the lines and the rolling stock during the war, when labor was extremely scarce. The whole of the metropolitan tram service has just been acquired (with the exception of two lines) by the municipality, which will have to introduce new cars as soon as possible. Something, too, is required to obviate the overcrowding, which renders it difficult for ladies to travel by trams, while in the Italian capital, where the winters are often cold and wet, there are practically no closed cabs and dear. Why in Florence closed cabs are to be picked up at every street corner while in Rome they are almost unobtainable, is a mystery. Besides, the Roman cabman will often refuse to take a fare, especially if his acceptance of it would involve climbing one of the hills, and Rome is a hilly place.

New Means of Communication

Besides the new electric tramways which have opened up whole districts of the Roman Campagna, there has lately grown up a service of public motors to the sea at Ostia, to Mentana, the site of the battle of 1867, when the French and papal troops stopped Garibaldi's premature march upon Rome, and to Nepi and Sutri. Of these the most useful is the connection with Ostia, but still more so will be the long-expected Ostia railway, now in course of construction. The castle and village of Ostia are only 21 kilometers, and the sea beach only 23, or 14½ miles, from the gate of Rome, yet in all these 50 years since it became the capital there has been no railway connecting it with its natural bathing place, nor until a few years ago was there any public motor plying between the two places. Now, at last, a serious effort is being made to render Ostia not only accessible but attractive. An esplanade is being laid out, a hotel will be built, and the hardworking emigrants from Ravenna have drained the salt marsh, through which ran the road to the castle. Rome's ancient seaport, of which the late Professor Vaglieri laid bare the very interesting remains, may thus in a few years recover some portion of its old prosperity, and the now deserted Latin shore may become as frequented a resort as in the days when Minucius Felix penned his charming description of it in his "Octavius."

OBJECTS OF MISSION IN FRENCH SUDAN REGION

LONDON, England.—Lecturing recently before the members of the Royal Geographical Society, Colonel J. Tilho, under the auspices of the Institut de France gave some interesting details of the work of the mission which he has recently conducted in the region of the French Sudan between Lake Chad and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The objects of the mission, he said, were to bring this region under military occupation and to continue the geographical exploration with a view to guarding the newly created posts

against surprise. The principal results had been to disprove the possibility of a former river connection between Chad and the Nile; to give a greater extension of the mountain system between the borders of Tripoli and Darfur; and to connect the surveys of the British and French in the Sudan.

From 20 years' work in Africa, in conjunction with British officers, he said, was born the conviction that geographical cooperation must be developed into a political and economic cooperation for the development of Africa, and the pre-war policy of each for himself must give place to a common effort for the well being of the natives and the development of these immense territories.

Methodically developed, Colonel Tilho thought, the French and British Sudan could furnish Europe with the greater part of the raw materials which at present it had to draw from America, and for which it paid so heavy a tribute. An indispensable factor was the development of railways, and especially an east and west transcontinental railway to link up the different French and British colonies, carry the products of the country to the ports, and facilitate the rapid transport of labor. A trans-Saharan railway should form the backbone of the railway system of northern Africa. Besides its indisputable economic value, it would greatly facilitate the pilgrimage to Mecca, which every good Muhammadan tried to accomplish.

CONSEQUENCES OF AN IRISH REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Dr. James Ashe is well known in Dublin as a man of moderate views, whose one idea is the welfare of Ireland. Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Ashe said that the government has now made a definite offer to the Irish people, and one, which if availed of, would give them such control of ordinary affairs, that, by cooperation between north and south, ultimate nationality was within their view. Up to the present this offer had been completely "turned down" by the Irish people. In doing this they had not fully considered the offer, because the scheme bore within it the germs of a permanent settlement.

"Much as all Irishmen object to the partition of their country (even though it be temporary) it is far preferable to the partition of their country plus the partition of their race, which the Republicans would bring about by their program (i. e. by civil war)," declared Dr. Ashe. "An Irish Republic would be a deliberate challenge to England, and would justify the latter in an attitude of absolute hostility, in a refusal of the protection of her army and navy, in creating a tariff against all Irish trades, in refusing to supply coal and iron. Have the Republicans really considered these points?" Dr. Ashe asked.

"Now that at last there is a chance of the final healing of the breach between Britain and Ireland, and between north and south, can Ireland afford to wait and pursue in despair an impossible course? Sanity says, No! In order that they may come together amicably, as was the case in both Canada and the United States, when exactly the same conditions had to be faced, we do not want a hostile Ulster or little Ireland question within Ireland; and they have learned in the words of Thomas Davis:

"In fortune and in form we're bound By stronger links than steel, And neither can be safe nor sound, Save in the other's weal."

CHINESE INCOME TAX PLAN DECIDED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Li Shih-hao, the Minister of Finance, has asked Parliament to agree that the question of whether or not China shall have an income tax be scheduled for discussion at an early date. It is the Finance Minister's opinion that this form of taxation will be comparatively easy to handle and will bring in a considerable revenue to the government. Indeed, it is said here that the income tax plan is Mr. Li's own contribution toward the solution of China's existing financial difficulties and that he is straining every nerve to increase the revenues of the government in this manner. The Cabinet has consented to the plan for collecting an income tax, and after the scheme has been worked out in Parliament a set of regulations providing for the tax are to be drawn up, submitted for ratification, and promulgated.

The policy of the present Finance Ministry under Li Shih-hao is to avoid borrowing money from the foreign powers until exchange either becomes more favorable to China or there is reason to believe that it will remain for some time where it is at present. China gets very little silver for her gold loans these days and is running the inevitable risk of having to pay back much more silver than she has received at the time when the loans mature. Hence, foreign borrowing is to be cut down to a minimum, and the resources of the country are to be tapped for what they will bring in.

There is no doubt that the government is still in financial straits, and the provinces are not remitting enough to improve the situation materially. Provincial remittance for this month to date amounts to less than \$700,000, with but little prospect of more funds coming in. Thus the Finance Ministry will have difficulty in covering the government's expenses for the new year, and the old system of local borrowing at high rates of interest will have to be continued. The income tax plan, while coming too late to be of any direct value, is expected to go far toward putting the government on its financial feet; and it will have the indirect effect at present of improving the government's credit in the negotiation of short term, tide-over loans.

EXTREMIST'S VIEW OF REFORM ACT

President of National Congress Says Act Is Not Based on Wishes of People of India

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The Indian National Congress met at Amritsar. It is estimated that 14,000 persons attended. The president, in the course of a lengthy address, asserted that the majority of the people of India had refused to take part in the peace celebrations. He declared that the Prussianism, which had been crushed in Germany, had been reborn in other countries of Europe, which had enthroned militarism on high. To such motives he ascribed the recent disturbances in the Punjab, tracing the causes which led up to those events from the partition of Bengal, under the Administration of Lord Curzon, to the passing of the Rowlett Act, which preceded the Punjab riots, the declaration of martial law, and the inauguration of the Hunter committee.

The president described the royal proclamation as a ray of sunshine through the surrounding gloom. He said that the affection and devotion, which had always animated the King Emperor and his predecessors, had cheered India in her misfortunes. It was his duty, on behalf of the people of India, to express their sincere homage to His Majesty, and their appreciation of his benevolence. It was to this benevolence that the congress owed the presence of the Punjab leaders, now released from prison. It was to be hoped that by virtue of this benevolence, India would come to the fullness of political freedom. The president went on to express the gratification of India at the prospect of a visit from the Prince of Wales.

"Pure Prussianism"

Referring to the Punjab riots, the president gave a brief sketch of the occurrences in Amritsar in April. He described how on April 6, the Hindus and Muhammadans had united in the observance of Satyagraha. It had begun as a perfectly peaceful demonstration, and the British national anthem had been played by the processionalists. With the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the temper of the crowd changed from rejoicing to the committing of deeds of violence, for which Indians must hang their heads in shame. After a few hours of this, according to the president, the crowds saw the folly of their ways and recovered control of themselves, without any military intervention. The methods employed by the military to reduce Amritsar to order, he described as pure Prussianism, and an exhibition of "frightfulness." He demanded that an end be put to conditions which left the lives of the people at the mercy of an irresponsible military, and thus made all talk of reform mockery.

Turning to the Reform Act, he reminded his audience that the position of the present congress, in regard to the act, materially differed from the position of the congress of the previous year. Then the various items of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme were put forward for discussion and it was open to the congress to accept or reject them. Now they were confronted with the Reform Act as an Act of Parliament, it was no longer open to rejection. Nevertheless, in the president's opinion, there was no reason for congress to retract in any respect the verdict of the previous year as to the genuine requirements of the country. Those requirements were not met in full by the act. The act was not based on the wishes of the people of India, and its provisions fell far short of their demands.

Ultimate Goal of Indians

He recognized that by the provisions of the act, new avenues of service were thrown open to Indians. He expressed the opinion that Indians should make full use of these new opportunities, and at the same time bring pressure to bear on the government for the acquisition of yet further privileges. He went on to criticize Mr. Montagu's assertion that agitation would delay rather than hasten the transference of power. He denied the truth of Lord Middleton's warning that "the continuance of agitation for further concessions would be fatal to the future of India." He quoted Lord Meston's assurance to the House of Lords that the "agitation in India was evidence of something deeper. The spirit of nationalism, bred in the soul, and nurtured by our methods and our example, lay below the whole political movement in India today. That spirit was spreading rapidly through all classes."

In conclusion, the president said that the ultimate goal of Indians was freedom to fashion their own destiny, and to build up an India suited to the peculiar genius of the Indian people. Indians did not wish to make of their country a cheap imitation of the West. So far attempts had been made to liberalize the Government of India only on western models, but western democracy had not proved a panacea for all ills. Europe was torn asunder by the conflict between Labor and Capital. It was possible that when they obtained the power to mold their own institutions, they would evolve a system of government which would blend all that was best in East and West. Meanwhile, let Indians beware of the errors of the West while seeking to cast off the evil customs and traditions which marred their own society.

INCREASED WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—As the attempt made by the New South Wales Government to modify the higher-wage provisions of the Board of Trade dec-

laration has failed, the new standard for a living wage is now in force. Unionists everywhere in this State are demanding its full benefit, which is being freely accorded by the industrial courts. The board's declaration was to the effect that the basic minimum wage for all adult male labor is £3 17s. per week. This adds over £2,000,000 a year to the expenses of the railway department alone. The increase in the private wages bill of the State is variously estimated at from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000.

Business men say that they would gladly pay, and are actually paying, no benefit from the award, have to suffer the increased cost of living without any increase in income. The board which framed the recommendation consists of Mr. Justice Edmunds, a judge of the Arbitration Court; Mr. William White, a master baker; and Mr. Conington, a union secretary. A disquieting feature is that some of the unions which have received the greatest concessions are those most apt to give way to the "go-slow" temptation. The coal miners, for instance, have on two separate occasions received concessions, made to avert trouble, which raised the price of coal by about 50 per cent.

Those wage-earners, chiefly women, and unorganized workers who receive no benefit from the award, have to suffer the increased cost of living without any increase in income. The board which framed the recommendation consists of Mr. Justice Edmunds, a judge of the Arbitration Court; Mr. William White, a master baker; and Mr. Conington, a union secretary. A disquieting feature is that some of the unions which have received the greatest concessions are those most apt to give way to the "go-slow" temptation. The coal miners, for instance, have on two separate occasions received concessions, made to avert trouble, which raised the price of coal by about 50 per cent.

QUEENSLAND LABOR IN NEED OF DISCIPLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Queensland's Labor Government has not found recent developments to its liking, and deficits and unemployed have caused concern to the new Labor Premier, Mr. Theodore—Mr. Ryan having left Queensland for the Federal Parliament. Among the pressing problems faced by Mr. Theodore is the activity of the Labor Extremists.

Speaking recently in North Queensland Mr. Theodore deplored the fact that among certain extremists there was the desire to make things impossible for the Labor Ministry to carry on. These men were the apostles of sabotage, direct action, and revolution. Although the Ministry was prepared to hear any grievance, no matter how trifling and to adjust it, there were

a few persons ready to foment trouble, take mob action, advocate revolution and violence, and bring discredit on the whole Labor movement.

"These men are paid—and paid well—to carry out that policy," declared the Premier. "They always have cash, and are always sneering at the Labor Ministry, sneering at arbitration, and belittling Labor, yet they are being tolerated by the Australian Workers Union."

Mr. Theodore said that his chief complaint was that the Australian Workers Union, which had 30,000 members in Queensland, tolerated the "white ant methods" of these revolutionaries, instead of putting them out. Unless the unions enforced discipline they would do more harm than good to the Labor movement. Many alleged Labor supporters had said that the Labor Ministry should be turned out, as it was not active enough, but the Ministry had done as much as its supporters had allowed it to do. It was foolish for Labor to have anything to do with those who favored revolution.

ANTI-PROFITING LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At the closing session of the New South Wales Parliament an act empowering the Necessary Commodities Commission to control the prices of a greatly extended range of commodities was passed, chiefly by the application of the "closure" to dissenters. The commission, however, has already declared that there is no evidence to justify the charge that the high price of commodities is due to the machinations of extortionate traders, though there have been some glaring instances of the offense. This opinion is also expressed by the federal commission, which is inquiring into the subject. The state commission recently raised the price of flour and bread, the price of the last-named being now 4½d. per two-pound loaf. It has also raised the price of oatmeal by £4 10s. per ton.

NEWSPAPER CLERKS ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A mass meeting of newspaper clerks of the London press branch of the National Union of Clerks was held recently at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E. C. Fred Hughes, assistant general secretary of the union, announced at the meeting that the clerks engaged in the newspaper and printing trades in Manchester had applied for sanction to form a Manchester press clerks branch of the union, on the lines of that formed in the London area. It was also stated that, since the formation of the latter section, over 300 members had been enrolled, and the leading London newspapers, with one exception, were now represented.

BRITISH WAR PORT SOON TO BE SOLD

Richborough Was Center for Transmission of Material to the Western Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Richborough Port, Sandwich, Kent, the port which was constructed and used during the war as a center for the transmission of war matériel of all kinds to the western front and for the reception from France of salvage and of war matériel requiring repair, is to be offered for sale, as a whole or in sections, by the disposal board, Ministry of Munitions. The port is equipped with a cross-channel train-ferry terminal; an extensive wharf fitted with electric cranes and transporters; shipyards with numerous slipways; 65 miles of standard-gauge railway track and sidings; and extensive ranges of warehouses, workshops, and camp accommodation. The site has been developed with roads, drains, and sewers, while 40 miles of water service pipes have been laid down to insure a good water supply.

The port also has a very complete electric supply system which includes a central station with five substations. In the shipyards, 22 slips are available for the construction of barges, tugs, and other small craft. During 1917, the vessels launched from these slips numbered 92. During 1918, the number was 93. The extensive workshops are well equipped with the latest machinery and are conveniently situated with regard to the shipyards and repairing sheds. The fitting, machine, smiths', erecting, plating, foundry, and joiners' and carpenters' shops, and sawmill, are electrically driven, current being obtained from the adjoining power-house. These shops are capable of dealing with all classes of machinery repairs for the type of craft in use at Richborough.

During the war nearly 10,000 vehicles have been repaired and 632 wagons built at the port. In addition, tractor locomotive repairs have been executed which could not be effected in the war area. The railway system comprises five distinct yards with accommodation for 3285 wagons. The daily average of wagons handled before the armistice in the Weatherless yard alone was about 1500. A through main line connects these yards with the South Eastern & Chatham Railway, and arrangements are being made to provide access to the River Stour for the East Kent Light Railway which will enable the Kent coalfields to send coal direct to the port.



—for the Good
that's in them!

HOW these rollicking, frolicking fellows develop an appetite in the course of the day! For, out-of-door youngsters and out-of-door appetites go hand-in-glove!

To them, and to you, SUNSWEET Prunes offer a natural, delicious and satisfying fruit—food that can be called into play every day.

Thanks to California's wonderful sunshine—SUNSWEET Prunes are natural "Sweetmeats"—rich in fruit sugar. And this fruit sugar is relished by energetic people—men and women who work and children who study and play.

So we say: eat SUNSWEET Prunes every day—not only because they're the finest prunes California can produce—not only because they can be served in countless new and delicious ways—but for the good that's in them!

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SUNSWEET
CALIFORNIA'S PRUNES
NATURE-FLAVORED

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HOW RAILROADS
FARED LAST YEAR

Although Gross Earnings Reach High Record Mark, Net Operating Income Well Under the Government Guarantee

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Recent advance figures for 1919 railroad operating results showed that although gross reached the new high record mark of \$5,181,000,000, net operating income amounted to only \$1,515,000,000, which indicated a deficit of \$3,666,000,000, as compared with the government guarantee. The deficit in 1919 was \$215,000,000, which would indicate that the total deficit of the two years under government operation was about \$3,881,000,000. Other government losses and expenses, it is expected, will bring the total deficit for the two years to \$700,000,000.

In view of the \$390,000,000 deficit sustained by the government in 1919 in its operation of the railroads, this deficit representing the difference between actual net operating income and the compensation, it is of interest to note just what roads earned an amount equal to their guarantee last year. They were so few that they can be counted on the fingers. Of the more prominent systems, only five reported net operating income last year in excess of the guarantee—New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, Western Pacific, and Union Pacific. Michigan Central earned its compensation with a balance of \$8,229,000 to spare. Pere Marquette by \$2,932,000, Western Pacific by \$1,646,000, Union Pacific by \$3,267,000, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis by \$2,307,000.

Some Favorable Results

There are some roads that came within hailing distance of equaling their guarantee last year. Texas & Pacific, by reason of the heavy traffic over its rails as a result of the oil boom in Texas, fell only \$494,000 short of equaling its compensation. Atchafalaya failed to equal its compensation by \$559,000.

Some roads made a dismal showing of net, Baltimore & Ohio, for instance, failing to equal its guarantee last year by \$2,448,000. St. Paul by \$2,811,000, Illinois Central by \$1,348,000, Reading by \$1,734,000, Great Northern by \$1,611,000, Northwestern by \$1,685,000, and the Panhandle by \$1,030,000. The two leading New England roads cost the government \$1,762,000 last year, that sum representing the difference between actual net operating income and the government guarantee. The New Haven failed to equal its compensation by \$10,453,000, and the Boston & Maine by \$6,309,000.

Operating Income

The following tabulation shows net operating income of a representative list of roads last year, and the government guarantee:

Road	Net Operating Income	Government Guarantee
Atchafalaya	\$2,255,656	\$2,814,312
Atlantic Coast Line	7,144,320	10,185,824
Boston & Maine	3,183,717	9,478,580
Balt & Ohio	5,085,426	20,031,000
Big Four	12,946,171	14,521,633
Ches & Ohio	7,423,355	13,225,988
Chic & East Ill	4,555,068	2,948,000
Chicago & Alton	2,230,245	3,178,329
Chic, Bur & Quin.	25,156,532	33,390,084
Chic & West	12,678,781	28,304,024
Chic & East Ill	1,092,679	2,932,452
Del & Hudson	2,046,122	7,415,148
Great Northern	12,459,618	28,771,356
Illinois Central	4,191,796	16,540,716
Kansas City South.	1,917,378	2,748,209
Lehigh Valley	3,679,100	11,322,322
Louis & Nash	10,791,845	18,753,033
Michigan Central	16,934,172	8,105,724
Missouri Pacific	4,402,473	14,206,812
New Haven	6,720,329	17,133,356
Northern Pacific	18,375,362	20,130,000
N Y Central	49,704,620	58,122,084
N Y C & St L	4,526,352	22,818,860
Pere Marquette	6,800,238	2,748,209
Pan Lines East	7,613,927	15,154,716
Pan Handle	2,696,376	11,324,066
Reading	3,093,380	15,968,322
St Paul	3,134,450	27,946,776
Seaboard	1,852,298	6,920,625
South Railway	10,611,611	18,653,892
Texas & Pacific	3,602,456	4,107,432
Union Pacific	46,682,649	38,146,104
Western Pacific	2,546,456	1,900,214
Wabash	3,211,522	5,875,776

*Deduct.

CHICAGO BOARD

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
February	1.49	1.50	1.48	1.49
March	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.39
May	1.29	1.30	1.28	1.29
July	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.24
September	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.24
October	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.24
November	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.24
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Timothy Blink and the Forgotten Garden

"Oh, what have you found!" cried Timothy, when one day Christopher, the adventurous kitten, rushed up to him, but the kitten only purred and turned away and started padding over the moss—and Timothy followed. He soon found that the kitten was going so fast it almost seemed to be flying; its tiny feet hardly touched the ground and it was taking all sorts of new paths, and Timothy had to run so fast he could not see just where they were, or quite what it was like. Through a copse they dashed, over a steaming field, down a tangled lane where the branches met over them and dripped with moisture, and this lane curved and twisted this way and that in the most tantalizing manner—and Timothy fancied he could hear it laughing a little now and then—and still the branches met over their heads and now were gray-green and feathery and lovely, and the lane widened and widened. With a violent jerk the kitten suddenly stopped, and Timothy, with tight-shut eyes, flung himself on the ground. He knew there was something marvelous if only he opened his eyes—and he screwed them tighter, and they suddenly flew open, and the first thing he saw was short, emerald-colored, velvet-feeling grass. He was lying on a lawn that stretched away for miles and miles it seemed. He rolled over on his back and found himself staring at a network of shimmering green leaves; for although the curious lane had widened, the branches from each side were still interlacing, for they were the lissom branches of honeysuckle and weeping willow and also the branches of wild blackberry, and among them there danced Columbine in her wide, bell-like frock. Through it all, as Timothy stared, he could see tiny funny-shaped pieces of turquoise blue sky and then he scrambled to his feet and looked round him to find he really was in the most enchanting garden in the world and there were masses and masses of flowers—all the ones he loved best—and he simply didn't know which way to turn, for they were all calling in their clear, silvery voices, "Timothy! Timothy Blink, Blink, Blink!" "Here! Here!" Roses red and amber and lemon yellow opened wide golden eyes; light rosebuds started to uncurl in their excitement, for had not their mothers told them stories about the woodland child at bedtime? Whole beds of violets raised pretty heads from among the cool, heart-shaped leaves and, of course, rosy-tipped daisies everywhere shouted with delight.

"Oh, what a garden it was! Over the lawn raced Timothy Blink, exclaiming at each new discovery, and he came at last to a great, shady orchard, and all the trees in the orchard were smothered in fragrant blossoms, snowy white or palest pink. Imagine peering through a hole in a hedge, children, and seeing before you hundreds of trees all dressed in white and pink! And among them fluttered butterflies of every size and color; there were black ones and blue ones, and yellow and white and purple. All the time came the sound of music, for a thousand birds hidden among the leaves were bidding the brown boy welcome. Timothy stood with lifted head and clasped hands until the singing ceased, and then there was a fluttering and a whirling, and the little birds surrounded him, and some perched on his shoulders, and some on his curly head, and some on his outstretched hands! So he wandered through the grass among them and was far too happy to speak. Suddenly he heard a sound of tinkling bells, and so ran toward it, to find himself in a wide, open space where the grass rose to his knees, and among it grew thousands and thousands of bluebells, so thickly they grew that they seemed thicker than the stars on a very clear, starry night. The wind was playing with them and all their bells were ringing as they swayed to and fro, and some of them, instead of ringing their bells, were singing. Timothy listened hard and this is what he thought he heard:

"We would not grow in the garden, Proper and prim in the beds; We were not fond of the watering can Every day drenching our heads! Here in the grass we are happy, With the sun and the wind and the rain."

"We love to grow in the field and the wood, And down in the Jenny Wren Lane!"

"Ah," thought Timothy, nodding his head wisely, "that's why they are always in the wild parts," and he chuckled as he pictured the bluebells in their thousands indignantly marching away from the watering can and its daily visitations! "And then, you see," confided one bluebell to him suddenly and twinkling in a friendly manner, "we have so much more fun here. When our faces are washed it comes as such a surprise that we hardly realize what's happened when it's all over; but in the garden we used to see the gardener coming toward us with the can and it didn't matter how loudly we said our faces were as clean as anything, he never took the slightest notice. Then we can have more wonderful games with the wind here than in the garden; you know, don't you?" Timothy nodded, because much as he loved lovely gardens with their velvet lawns and beds of flowers, he loved far more the dewy fields and his own dark wood with its constant surprises and flowers in unexpected places. "So," went on the bluebell, "we came to an agreement and they decided we should still belong to them, but should live outside the garden, and here we are!" It started to shake its bells again and Timothy strolled on, rather wondering what would happen next, because you know Timothy—no matter how many sur-

prises he had in an adventure, he was always ready for lots more, and so, now, when a small robin on his shoulder started to twitter and hop up and down as though it knew something and simply must tell, he just took it on his finger and smiled at it with his own particular smile, and the robin just shouted, "I know something they—aren't-door—tothebluebells and—wantsee you." He said it just like that, in jerky little runs, and all the time his diamond-bright eyes looked into Timothy's face—and suddenly he darted into the air, cocked his head as though to say, "Come on," and was away.

A Golden Inclosure! That was what

owls were hooting and the hens cackling and the ducks quacking. Surely they were not becoming so impatient that they would forget their good manners and rouse the house!

Tabby was the official porter and door opener for the outside guests. The kitchen door was the only one that could be managed successfully, for the reason that it had no lock. It possessed a bolt about four inches from the floor, and also a latch about halfway up. The latter could be raised at the one end by pulling the rope which hung from the other end.

Tabby tackled the bolt first. The canary and the parrot accompanied her, but the mice had to stay where

The Vacant Lot

Dave saw the possibilities in this vacant lot which was wedged between two lofty apartment houses in the same block where he lived. There was an old brick wall blocking the lower end of the lot, all that remained of the building which had been destroyed by fire. A big, shallow excavation marked the basement site, and a small cluster of eucalyptus trees grew in one corner, while a tangled hedge of Japanese quince divided the lot in two almost equal sections.

There was a sign posted on the lot stating that it was for sale, and before Dave said anything to his sister,

gave side shows—they made cages of boxes with slats nailed across the top in which were placed pet cats, small dogs, rabbits and guinea pigs, and this led to their placing these cages on roller skate wheels and having a wonderful circus parade. With so many children playing together, there was never a dull moment and the vacant lot became the most popular spot in the neighborhood.

The parents who had thought that their children might have little other place to play in than the streets were now content when they peeped out the windows and saw the happy throng gathered on this vacant lot.



"They walked out together, in all sorts of weather"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nonsense Rhyme

There was an Old Person of Nice, whose associates were usually Geese.

They walked out together, in all sorts of weather.

That affable Person of Nice! From Edward Lear's "Book of Nonsense."

The Animals' Bran Pie Party

His August Majesty, "The African Lion," most celebrated King of all the Animal Kingdom, sat upon his elevated throne surveying his happy subjects. Some long time before, a proclamation had been issued by His Majesty's Herald, the White-Tusked Elephant, that on the first day of the coming year there should be a Bran Pie Party; but the guests were to supply the contents: each was to make and bring his own contribution, while His August Majesty would supply the pie and prizes.

Day after day had gone by many times. Week after week not quite so often. Till month after month had disappeared on three distinct occasions. Then at last a perfectly hilarious, bubbling over, thrilled to the very uttermost, Most Animal Kingdom awoke to an absolutely, going to be sunshiny, smiling New Year's Day.

The cocks had been hard at work crowing their loudest since 1 o'clock in the morning, so as to get every one in the Animal Kingdom up in time; they all felt they needed so much preparation, as they were in such a twitter; it seemed as though there never even had been such a rustle and a bustle, such a flutter and a clatter, such a hurry and a flurry.

However, in spite of it all, they really did find themselves at the Palace at the appointed time, ready for all the joy of the promised party. The King who, on occasion, liked to invest himself with much ceremony and great pomp, went on surveying his happy subjects, while they had nothing to do except just go on doing nothing; in fact, you could have heard a feather drop!

At last his Most August Majesty, the African Lion, stroked his whiskers, twitched one ear to put his crown straight, arranged his Elizabethan ruffe around his voluminous neck, and then every one became even more breathless and even more "anticipated," for now they knew His Most Gracious Majesty was preparing himself for speech.

"My trusty friends and respectful subjects," His Royal Highness began, as pompously as usual:

"It is with much personal pleasure and great gratification that I welcome you here today for Our New Year's Party. As we issued in Our Royal Proclamation, there are to be prizes to be presented by Our Noble Self. Herald, go forth and see that all is prepared."

In the expectant, silent, stillness

Pet Rabbits

"I want a rabbit," said Freddy, "but not a white one."

"And why not a white one, pray?" inquired his father, who had never known any other kind when he was a boy.

"Well," replied Freddy, "I have just come from the poultry show where there were hundreds of rabbits, and a lot of other kinds beside those which are white. Besides I heard a man from the State College talking to the boys about rabbits, and he told them about the kind I want, only I can't remember the name."

Freddy's father laughed at the boy's dilemma, but frankly admitted his inability to give him any help. His knowledge extended no farther than the little pink-eyed creatures of his boyhood days. Fortunately, however, Uncle Charlie came in at that moment, and as he was known to be an authority on poultry, Freddy appealed to him with enthusiasm, assuming that he must know something about rabbits, too. Uncle Charlie modestly declared that he was by no means an authority on rabbits, but when pressed by his youthful nephew admitted that he had had more or less to do with several kinds and probably was familiar with their qualifications as pets for boys.

He looked at Freddy a little quizzically. "Now if you were a real big boy," he said, "I should recommend the Flemish Giants or some of the others that weigh twelve to fifteen pounds or more, but inasmuch as you are still a somewhat diminutive youngster, I should favor a smaller one like the Belgian hare, which is probably the best known of all rabbits in this country today."

"But how can a hare be a rabbit?" broke in Freddy's father.

"Why, it can't, of course," was the answer. "The fact is that the Belgian hare is not a hare at all, in spite of its name. It is just as much a rabbit as any other kind, but for some reason the mistaken name sticks. A Belgian hare," Uncle Charlie continued, showing something of a fancier's enthusiasm, "is one of the handsomest little rabbits a boy ever owned. Its coat is the color of rich mahogany, but many of the hairs are tipped with black, giving a peculiar effect which is called ticking. There is also a band of black around the ears which goes by the name of lacing. The under color should be cream and all of the feet should be red. You will often find specimens with one or more white feet, or with grayish bodies, but they are not high-class Belgians."

"Well, father, I want a Belgian hare," exclaimed Freddy at this point.

"Here, wait a minute," interrupted Uncle Charlie with a smile. "You haven't heard about the other kinds yet. Perhaps you will change your mind."

"Why, is there anything better?" exclaimed Freddy with marked surprise.

"Well, that is often the question of individual opinion," was the reply. "Now, if you lived on the Pacific coast, or in other parts of the west, no doubt you would give much consideration to the New Zealand Reds which are very popular in that section. They have sleek red coats that are much admired, but perhaps lack a little of the aristocratic appearance of the Belgians. Nobody seems to know just where the New Zealand Red originally came from, but it has grown very rapidly in favor during the last few years."

Freddy shook his head. "Please go on with your list, Uncle Charlie," he said.

"Well, then, if I were actually going to choose a rabbit for my own children, I think I should select one from Holland. Perhaps at the poultry show you noticed some hatches of Dutch rabbits, although perhaps you didn't know the name. They are little animals, weighing only four or five pounds, and they are marked in a very peculiar way, being black, blue, or gray except for a white band which runs all around the body, just back of the head."

"Why, yes," exclaimed Freddy. "I thought they were the cutest rabbits in the show. They seemed more lively and intelligent than some of the other kinds, too, for they were always frisking about."

"Yes," agreed Uncle Charlie, "they are among the tamest and most playful rabbits that we have. You can keep them in a very small pen, and they are always clean and neat. They cost a little more than the Belgian hares, but as true pets I would rather have them."

"Hold up a bit longer," Uncle Charlie urged again, as Freddy, fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm, started to beg for a Dutch rabbit. "Let me tell you about the Himalayans, for many boys as well as older people think they are the handsomest of all rabbits. They, too, are small, and their short, soft fur is white; the ears, the nose, the feet, and the tail are almost black, making a contrast which is curious but pleasing. Strangely enough, when they are born and for some weeks afterward these rabbits have no dark markings at all, being white all over, but after a while small colored spots appear on the nose, and in a few weeks most of the real Himalayan markings are established. The Himalayan rabbit has very bright pink eyes."

"I saw them, too," said Freddy, "and some of the boys liked them best of all."

"All this is very interesting," broke in Freddy's father, "but it's almost time for my train."

"I know that some of the boys are buying Belgian hares," he said, "and I think that some of them are going to get Himalayans, but I think that the little Dutch rabbit is the kind for me." "It is a good choice," said Uncle Charlie. "All of the other rabbits will make good pets, but the little Dutchy will suit you best of all."

Over Wet Pebbles

I know a little river That runs down to the sea; A winding, purring river That chatters merrily;

A dancing, joyous river, Which ever as it flows Trips over little pebbles And steps upon their toes

With a touch so light and dainty That they laugh in sparkling rows. Then, with rippling fingers It brushes off their clothes

And washes them all over. Till they shine resplendent there In colors pure and perfect, Like jewels bright and rare.

Then it dips and laughs and chatters, As dancing on it goes Over the little pebbles To the music that it knows.

Singing over the pebbles, Through whom its measure grows, The little river dances To the music that it knows.

MOLYBDENUM STEEL
INDUSTRY IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The natural resources branch of the Department of the Interior has recently issued a memorandum on the subject of molybdenum in Canada. Recent discoveries in metallurgy by Dr. Arnold and others have brought prominently before the public the importance of this mineral, especially as relating to the manufacture of steel alloys. Molybdenum steel is claimed to be the lightest and strongest that has yet been produced. Canada is, it is stated, in the most favorable position to supply this metal within the Empire. There are over one hundred known sources of molybdenum in the Dominion, some of which have proved very productive. One mine alone, during the years 1916-17 has produced more than any other individual mine in the world.

During the greater part of the war Canadian molybdenum sold at a price below that prevalent in the United States. Yet production under controlled prices was so profitable, that in 1918 it amounted to 189 tons, nearly one-third of the world's production that year. For this increase, credit is largely due to the Department of Mines, Ottawa, which, after exhaustive investigation, introduced a highly satisfactory system of concentration for this ore. Conditions for concentrating production in Canada are excellent. Good mines in working order close to railways and concentrating mills can furnish concentrates, and electric furnaces are available for the production of ferro-molybdenum in quantity as required. For the manufacture of the latter, unrivaled water powers offer unusual facilities.

The development of the molybdenum steel industry depends in a large measure upon the success which the world's steel manufacturers meet in procuring supplies of molybdenum, and it may be reassuring to them to know that a regular market for this metal is just what is desired by the molybdenite mining companies of Canada, in order that production may be renewed, with increased activity. Accordingly, the report concludes, the steel interests in Europe and elsewhere need not have any doubts as to the capability of the important molybdenite firms of Canada to fulfill any contracts that may be made with them, for regular supplies of molybdenite.

NEW TRADE BUREAU IN
LONDON FOR CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Government has closed the Canadian Trade Mission in London, and in its stead has created what is styled the special trade commission, which will be under the Department of Trade and Commerce, and directed by W. C. Noxon, who was chief assistant to Lloyd Harris when the latter was head of the Canadian Trade Mission. The aims of the new overseas branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce are as follows:

(1) To provide a convenient commercial meeting place for Canadians visiting London for business purposes where they will be made welcome, and can find men ready and willing to give them advice and information.

(2) To have at hand full and pertinent information as to conditions of trade, openings for business, demands for Canadian supplies, and possible contracts; to facilitate conference with business firms, manage introductions to business houses, and in every legitimate way aid Canadians to extend their trade.

(3) Conversely the overseas branch will be a Canadian bureau of business information as to Canadian products where persons desirous of doing business with Canadians may find ready answers, careful directions and sound, reliable counsel.

(4) To give reasonable and uniform publicity to Canadian resources and productions and opportunities.

(5) To establish a wide-awake and efficient commercial liaison office between Canadian producers and world buyers in London, and to that end the overseas commercial branch in London will keep in close touch with the commercial intelligence branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

It is emphasized here that the Trade Mission was designed to fill an emergency and was never intended to operate permanently on the basis laid down for its temporary activities. The chief business of the mission was to procure contracts for Canadian producers, supervise them and distribute them in Canada. A small commission was charged to the parties receiving the contracts. This feature will disappear. Under the new system the activities of the whole body of Canadian trade commissioners in Europe will be linked up.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN NOVA SCOTIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been summoned to meet on March 4, and it is expected that this will be the last session before a general provincial election. The last election was held in 1916, and an appeal to the country need not necessarily be made until 1921, but it is unusual for an administration to close to the end of its legal term before going again to the people. The Hon. G. H. Murray, the present Premier, who was formerly a student at Boston University, has been in office since 1916. Under three premiers, the Hon. W. T. Piper, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, M.P., and Mr. Murray, the Liberals have held power in the Province since 1912.

In certain Liberal quarters in Nova Scotia there has been some dissatis-

faction with Mr. Murray since 1917, but there is nothing yet to indicate any likelihood that his administration would be defeated in an election this year. The Labor Party might carry three or four seats; it is likely to show strength in Cape Breton at all events, but, taking the Province as a whole, the Labor men would not turn the scale in many constituencies. So far as the returned soldiers in Nova Scotia are concerned, the majority of them have declared in favor of political action by the Great War Veterans Association, but it has been of participation in Dominion elections rather than provincial elections that they have been thinking.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN
TRADE BOARDS MEETSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TRAIL, British Columbia.—The twentieth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia, at which 12 local boards were represented by delegations or by resolutions, closed with a two-day session, resolutions were adopted on the following lines: Demanding an Imperial preference from Great Britain on Canadian raw and manufactured products; urging trade within the Empire as a means of correcting international exchange; demanding exemption of gold mines from Dominion and provincial taxation; urging an allowance for mine depletion in assessing provincial mine taxes, as allowed by the Dominion and the United States.

And further, asking the Province to facilitate reclamation of the Kootenay flats by the Dominion and United States governments if found feasible, by transferring the area in British Columbia to the Dominion; endorsing the southern route for the trans-provincial highway, and requesting the immediate construction of the few uncompleted sections; accepting the report of the Dominion smelter committee, describing the Trail smelter as reasonable, the committee having been appointed at the instance of the associated boards; opposing the enactment by the Legislature of the bill incorporating professional engineers, on the ground that it would tend to exclude United States capital from the British Columbia mining industry.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the reenactment of daylight saving, the adoption of the United States rule of the road, and the federal precautions against a recurring sugar shortage and a recurring car shortage.

CANADA TO CONSIDER
TEACHERS' NEEDSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A meeting of leading educationists from all over Canada was recently held in this city, those present being members of the National Council of Education. The status of the school-teacher was one of the most important subjects dealt with, the view being voiced that teachers who were affected by the high cost of living could not do their best for the rising generation. The teachers' work it was declared, was a trust second only to that of the minister of the Gospel, and they should be given such remuneration as would place him or her beyond the worry of the problems of living.

A committee was eventually appointed to consider means for placing the needs of the teaching profession before the public. Another subject of much interest considered by the National Council of Education was that of a survey of Canadian textbooks on education. It was urged that the school readers and other scholastic literature should contain more of the work of Canadian authors and the excluding of material which one speaker declared was taken bodily from the literature of the United States. It was also suggested that a number of scriptural selections should be included in the readers and more of the national life and aspirations of Canada should be presented to students. A committee was appointed for surveys of Canadian textbooks on literature, history, and geography.

AMERICANS TAXED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Internal Revenue Department of the United States has opened an office at the American Consulate in this city under the management of H. B. Eddy, who will assist Americans in making up returns of their incomes. All such persons residing in Ontario must pay to the United States Government income tax according to the American scale, but are allowed to deduct the amount of income tax which they pay to the Canadian Government.

"I believe that there are thousands of citizens of the United States living in Ontario," said Mr. Eddy, "who must make these returns and pay the tax. The United States Government is very generous in allowing a deduction to be made of all taxes paid to the Government of Canada, but not of income tax paid to the city, which are regarded as poll taxes in American cities and do not entitle the citizens to any reduction."

IRISH PROPAGANDA IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.—At a meeting of the Grand Orange Order No. 20, a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Canadian Postmaster-General to the circulation in the Canadian mails of the National Irishman, a paper published at St. Louis, Missouri. The complaint is that the paper carries advertisements and appeals for subscriptions for bonds for the Irish Republic. The resolution further points out that such appeals in Canada are calculated to further the cause of the Sinn Féin and the so-called "Irish Republic."

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Queen's Hall symphony concert, which took place on January 10, was in a sense immensely symphonic, since it included Schubert's symphony No. 7 in C major, one of the longest works of its kind, yet the net result of the program was lyrical, for it opened with George Butterworth's English rhapsody, "A Shropshire Lad," passed on to an aria from "Hamlet," by Ambroise Thomas, centered on the great Schubert symphony, which was followed by Saint-Saëns' fifth piano concerto, and ended with Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," in all of which the lyrical ideal predominates. Most of them are works infrequently heard in London, with the exception of Schubert's C major symphony, and it was a big thing for a conductor to take over the program as Frank Bridge did, at a moment's notice, and carry it through as it stood. For Sir Henry Wood, though announced to conduct, was prevented from doing so at the last; Frank Bridge called in, and took the concert right along to a successful issue. No doubt Bridge would have got better results yet if he had had more time for rehearsal, and in any case he still has things to learn about the different national types of rhythm. He also uses gestures when conducting which are wider than the result obtained, i.e., he wastes some force, but taken all in all he proved, once again, what a ready, admirable musician he is. If his tempi were unimagined in the first three movements of the symphony he secured a better performance of the finale, and the audience evidently appreciated his good sportsmanship in taking over a difficult task.

George Butterworth's rhapsody is a singularly poetic piece of work, and grows upon one with each hearing. In it he has used the theme of his own setting of "loveliest of trees, the cherry now," from "A Shropshire Lad," and the rhapsody forms an epilogue to his two songs-cycles based on that book. "It does not," says Mrs. Newman, in her "Descriptive Notes," "interpret the poem as it stands, but it gives a kind of reminiscent impression, as though suggesting the feelings of some one who had heard the song long ago, and in whom the memory of it stirs vague regrets and longings." The charm of this rhapsody resides equally in its thematic material and the scoring, the latter being as delicate and almost fastidiously refined as that of the French school, yet with the sensuous element eliminated and the air of an English countryside substituted.

Felice Lyne sang the aria from Thomas' "Hamlet." It is one of those songs designed to exhibit a high voice and florid technique, but otherwise totally incoherent, judged as music. Unless the voice be beautiful, the technique perfect, as in the famous Italian bel canto of history, there can be no justification for singing it, and Felice Lyne only half persuaded one toward believing her justified.

In the Saint-Saëns piano concerto Arthur de Greef was the soloist. He combined clarity with fervor in his interpretation, brought out all the picturesque elements in the music, and held close the attention of his audience.

The Manchester Sunday League has won a notable concession from the city justices, who have given permission for the holding of four orchestral concerts on Sunday evenings. The old condition, that 75 per cent of the total proceeds should be given to charities, was fatal to the movement, because no orchestra could possibly be engaged out of the remaining 25 per cent, when hire of hall, printing, and advertisements had been provided for. This embargo having been removed, one has the greatest sympathy with the suggestion that the whole of the net profits should go to charity. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what the committee wants and has always wanted, for it does not desire to make money by the venture, but only to secure a free hand to provide the best concerts that can be organized.

The program of the first concert, provisionally arranged, is an earnest of the scope and quality arrived at. Numbers from Brahms, Elgar, Tchaikovsky, and Wagner, with soloists like Anton Mankoff, Frederick Blamey, and Forster Richardson, can have no influence other than good, and the Manchester magistrates announced that they were of opinion that the concerts could do no harm; and that, on the contrary, "they might do a great deal of good by keeping people off the streets." It is rather curious that Manchester in this respect has been far more straightforward than Glasgow, which has always been remarkable for its sabbatarianism, in common with the rest of Scotland.

The Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, as well as the Halle concerts, have come to a sudden stop to make way for the nine weeks' season of the Beecham Opera Company in Manchester. A number of minor concerts have been given by the Rodewald Concert Society and by Mr. Max Moser, the new club, which has arisen out of the local branch of the British Musical Society, was opened with great éclat by Lord Howard de Walden, after which Dr. Eaglefield Hull, the founder of the society, gave an address on the work of John Ireland, who himself took part, along with Mr. Catterall and Miss Helen Anderson, in a program of his music. Mr. Ireland, apart from his instrumental work, is one of the promising band of song-writers who aim at the redemption of the popular song. It is generally admitted that the condition of the royalty song, as exploited at the ordinary ballad concert, is utterly debased. This is not to be wondered at when the conditions which govern its production are understood. It is a thing commissioned by the publisher, who gets any would-be poet, at a fee of three

guineas or so, to write him a set of verses, and then invites a third-rate composer to set them to music. Thereafter he approaches a popular singer, and offers him a fee to sing the song (which may be utterly worthless) at every ballad concert at which he appears for a given period. This is how the taste of the public is undermined; and the artist himself falls a victim to his cupidity by popularizing music that he often detests.

Albert Coates, it is believed, is destined to play an important part in the future of Manchester music, though no official announcement has yet been made. His first appearance as an operatic conductor is, appropriately enough, in "Parsifal," though the description "sacred festival drama" is more fitting than that of opera for this work. Mr. Coates has caused it to be known that he desires there shall be no applause at the performance, and this is in keeping with the character of the music, as well as with the subject of the drama. It so happens that the night of the long-expected performance of this great work clashes with the vocal recital of Mr. Rosing at the Gentlemen's Concerts, where Mr. Rosing sings Mr. Coates' "Song of the Cossack." It is a curious, as well as an unfortunate, coincidence that Mr. Coates should make his appearance as a composer and an operatic conductor on the same evening.

In London the clashing of important events is inevitable, but in Manchester, one would think it might be avoided by a little forethought. The day of the second performance of "Parsifal," there is a Brodsky Quartet concert, when the new Elgar sonata will be introduced, and also a Quinlan concert, at which Mr. Whitehill, the famous American baritone, will sing, and Leonard Borwick play, besides other distinguished and infrequent visitors. At a time when the Halle concerts are intermittent, and the general season is very disappointing when two concerts that one wishes to attend are given on the same night, especially when it would be so much to the advantage of each if they were given on different ones, Manchester needs a presiding genius over its musical arrangements, or at any rate a sense of cooperation.

Philadelphia Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Fritz Kreisler was soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and had the fervent reception Philadelphia is accustomed to accord him. He chose to play the Violin concerto, No. 22, with the orchestration made over by himself. He breathed into the music the breath of life, and made the cadenza especially an episode of spring-like freshness and beauty. Each time he plays, somehow, he seems to play better than ever. The concerto came with particularly grateful relief after the meandering weariness of d'Indy's B flat major symphony, No. 2. This work had its first hearing in America 15 years ago, at the same place, and by the same orchestra, with the composer directing.

The audience suffered it politely, and applauded it in the unconvincing way that says the hearers do not wish to be accused of old-fashioned narrowness in their preferences and do not care to run the risk of letting something of merit escape a sympathetic appraisal. But they did not enjoy themselves. The work is admittedly the product of one who knows instruments, and the character and color of each, but the audience felt the music was irritatingly on the verge of saying something important and forever withholding the disclosure.

Charles Hackett, tenor, graced the platform at the Monday Morning Musical, and sang from the heart, but also—regrettably—too much from the head. Without agonizing he releases notes of immense dynamic energy; sometimes the subtler nuances of expression seem to be ignored, and his style of singing, while dramatic and with the challenge of youth in it, is wanting in variety. These strictures aside, he is an artist valuable by temperament and vocal capacity to the Metropolitan Opera Company, and he is one of the American singers whose attainment presages a native school of operatic artists competent, recognized and successful.

"Cleopatra's Night" was heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, Henry Hadley's music sounded to our ears worthy of high praise; but it is fitted to a somewhat feeble and flat narration, and the best effort of Frances Alda in the name part, Morgan Kingdon as the lover Melancton, Jeanne Gordon as the maid Marie Tiffany, as Iris did not succeed in lifting the production as a whole above the level of mediocrity. The audience laughed outright at moments intended for those of impressive climax. The sumptuous furniture and furnishings will not be able to save the thoughtful and truly musicianly score from the discard—and the more the pity.

Alfred Cortot finely played a program illustrative of his remarkable memory. Two of its items were the sequence of 24 Chopin preludes, and the 12 "Etudes symphoniques" of Schumann. The pianist will be interested in the tag-ends of Mr. Cortot's own apt characterization that he believed one; (2) Sad meditations; in the distance a deserted sea; (3) The song of the brook; (4) Beside a tomb; (5) A tree full of song; (6) The cuckoo; (7) Delirious recollections float like perfume through the memory; (8) The snow falls, the wind howls, the tempest rages, but in my sad heart there is a more terrible storm; (9) Prophetic voices; (10) Falling rockets; (11) A young girl's wish; (12) The rider in the night; (13) In a strange land, under a starry sky, thinking of the beloved

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one far away; (14) A stormy sea; (15) But the dead is here, in the dusk; (16) The road to the abyss; (17) She told me she loved me; (18) Imprecations; (19) Had I but wings, I would fly to you, my beloved; (20) Funerals; (21) Returning solitary to the spot where vows were made; (22) Revolution; (23) Naiads playing; (24) Du sang, de la volupté, de la mort."

One has but to play any of the preludes, with the label Mr. Cortot has given it in mind, to see how adroit has been his definition.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S
CANDIDACY OPPOSEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Citizens Liberty League, which, according to its circulars, "was organized to oppose all legislation, dominion or provincial, tending to curtail the liberties of citizens," has issued a letter from its headquarters here asking all race track proprietors and opponents of prohibition to contribute to a fund to defeat at the polls the Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of this Province, and a noted temperance and anti-gambling advocate. The letter reads: "In view of the coming election, in which Mr. Raney, Attorney-General, will seek to obtain a seat somewhere in Ontario, this league has taken into account his continuous and uncompromising attitude toward race tracks, and his stand on prohibition, and we have decided that we must oppose him at the polls. This will entail an expenditure of about \$20,000, and we are asking our friends to help us financially. We will appreciate it if you can see your way to contribute."

Speaking in East Wellington, where he is seeking the suffrage of the people, the reading of this letter was a feature of the meeting. Commenting upon it, he said he was not vain enough to suppose there was anything personal in the attitude of the Liberty League toward him, as "they would have been equally opposed to any Attorney-General who was in sympathy with the Ontario Temperance Act, or who would be opposed to the keeping of common betting houses on their race tracks."

HISTORY BOOK BANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Minister for Education, has announced that Grant's "Canadian History," which has been criticized for its ultramontane and anti-British bias, is not to be used any longer in the schools in the Province. "This book has not been authorized by the Council of Public Instruction," he declared, "and consequently will not be used any longer." In adding the subject of Canadian history to the high school curriculum, this book was selected for a trial as a textbook. After a year, owing to unfavorable comment and as the best results can not be obtained from the study of a text that is the subject of criticism, the department has decided to discontinue its use as a schoolbook. For the remainder of the year teachers will be asked to emphasize the teaching of Canadian civics. It is hoped that a suitable high school history of Canada will be available for the next school year.

OTTAWA MAYOR'S SALARY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Ottawa City Council has increased the salaries of the mayor and controllers. The mayor will for the future receive a salary of \$6000 instead of \$4500 and the controllers \$2500 each, being an increase of \$1500 per annum.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

VINCENT VAN GOGH

Another Great Dutchman

Some years ago, probably in 1909, I received for review Meier-Graef's two vast volumes on "Modern Art." A fine time I had reading this erudite exposition of the views of the learned and lively author, German in his thoroughness, German in his arrogance, yet, in spite of everything, the most informative, the most provocative, and—let me be honest—the best book on Modern Art.

A fine time I had reviewing it, a bewildering time, for there is a challenge on every page. Often the author says things that make me want to chastise him, and occasionally he says things that make me uncomfortable. This, for example: "Van Gogh, the most remarkable painter since the Old Masters."

Can you imagine my feelings on reading this sentence? There was I, a student of art, an instructor of those who are less well informed, proud of my knowledge; and here was this masterful German saying that this Van Gogh, a man whose name I had never even heard, is the most remarkable painter since the Old Masters.

That was 11 years ago. We live and learn. My ignorance has been corrected. I have learned all I can about the Dutchman, Vincent Van Gogh—artist, salesman, evangelist, preacher, artist, genius; I have seen most of the pictures he painted during his brief career, three-fifths of them produced at Arles rapidly, with fury and fervor, between 1887 and 1889; and I have talked with men who have spoken to him.

"Oh, yes, I knew Vincent well," said a cosmopolitan artist to me. "We thought nothing of him at the Antwerp Academy in 1889. He amused us because of his intensity, his fierceness in painting. I never knew anything like it. He seemed possessed by a demon. He carried sticks of charcoal in his jacket pocket, and he would draw on any surface that was handy. When he came to see me I would cover up everything with newspaper to protect my belongings from Vincent's scrawls."

After the first Post Impressionist exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, London, in 1910, had been running a week, no Londoner could plead ignorance of Vincent Van Gogh. The walls were crowded with specimens of his vivid, democratic art. I use the word democratic advisedly. Art, for better or worse, has been on a new plane, some exceptions, an aristocratic diversion. Its home is the rich man's drawing room. Van Gogh tossed it into the poor man's kitchen. His published letters show that he was a man of culture and perception, a reflective, uneasy student, burdened with the desire to help and improve the world, eager to lead man to God, persuasively and by tender example. But when painting he became a Boanerges. "I think in color . . .," he wrote. "I lash the canvas with irregular strokes, and let them stand. I feel a power in me which I must develop, a fire that I may not quench, but must keep ablaze. . . . If canvases could feel, they would have cried out when Van Gogh was painting upon them."

There is no doubt that his pictures at the Grafton Galleries shocked a great many nice, well-meaning people, because of their apparent violence, their strident color, their headstrong drawing, and also because Van Gogh did not care a pennyworth of paint about the drawing-room convention. Cézanne and Gauguin, though revolutionists, were aristocrats in painting. Van Gogh was a demagogue. He painted for the people long before it became the fashion to patronize the people. He was a pioneer, and I do not think that Meier-Graef exaggerated when he says: "He was the real Father of the present movement in modern art."

Let me describe the effect of two of Van Gogh's pictures upon two people. A Dutch girl, of the peasant class, standing before his portrait called "A Seaman's Mother," frowned, bit her lip, and said: "I am ashamed to think that this ugly, this horrible, ugly picture was painted by a countryman of Rembrandt and Vermeer of Delft." I made no comment. You may lead a horse to the water; you cannot make it drink. I waited, watching the Dutch girl. The interesting fact was that she did not go away. People may be affronted by a new thing, but it does not follow that they desire to escape its message. Presently the Dutch girl said: "A lot of sailors' mothers are like this. They would like to see this portrait hanging in a foreign café when they come off the sea. It would remind them of home. Am I right?"

"That, I imagine, was Van Gogh's intention in painting it," I answered. An Englishwoman of fashion stood an instant before Van Gogh's "Sunflowers."

"I hate it," she said, as she swept away. "I detest sunflowers, and this picture gives me the very sensation that I dislike so much."

"That," murmured her companion, "is precisely what Van Gogh wished to do."

He lifted the lid of Pandora's box; he released Freedom, in a hundred rough and rude manifestations. He shook us out of our complacency; he proclaimed that Art is untamed and ready for all; he showed us the significance of what had seemed trivial—a dish of fruit, a cane chair in an empty room, a street in repair. He painted violently because his intensity would not allow him to paint gently. Quality, finish, delicacy, knew him not. He had no time for artistic niceties. Some of his pictures are wild and whirling. He hardly seems able to control the fury of his brush; but in such landscapes as "The Fields" and "Rain Effect" he takes his place in the very front rank of modern artists. Indeed, no one has expressed so vividly and with such a passion of feeling, the life and weight of the land

and the effect of strident rain on bare fields.

In his brief, fierce productive period he would paint four canvases a week, and when he had expressed himself he cared as little as Cézanne about the fate of his pictures. The pure, kindly mind of the man is revealed in the book called "Letters of a Post Impressionist," by Vincent Van Gogh, and in other of his Letters. In one of them, published in The Modern School Magazine, he says: "I always think that the best way to know God is to love many things. Love a friend, a wife, something, whatever you like, you will be in the right way to know more about it, that is what I say to myself."

Not until the age of 30 did he find his vocation. Before that he was employed at Goupils, the art dealer, in London, Paris, and The Hague; he taught school in England; then the missionary fervor seized him; he preached to the miners in Belgium; he studied theology; and all the while he was dreaming about drawing and painting. Eventually, he entered the studio of Maive, a distant relative; then to the Antwerp Academy, and finally he settled at Arles, where, as I have said, within two years he produced three-fifths of his pictures, urged by the frenzy of creation that possessed him. When he could not get out to paint he would make pictorial interpretations of the work of painters he admired. He had to produce; he had to create. Often he painted his own portrait—his stiff, red hair, his rugged flesh, his deep green eyes.

Holland is deeply interested in Vincent Van Gogh. When I was last in Amsterdam I strolled to the rear of the Ryks Museum, hoping to find some Van Goghs in the modern department. There was a roomful of them—landscapes, startling in their vivid reality; figures, uncannily alive; interiors, so simply realistic that one could almost walk into them; and a group of those wonderful dishes of fruit, swelling, huge, seeming to hold within themselves all the ripeness and richness of harvest. I know not whether Cézanne or Van Gogh was the inventor of these colossal, yet small, still-life pieces that have so taken the fancy of the younger artists of today. Everybody is doing them now.

I stayed most of the afternoon in that Van Gogh room. I sat in the window seat watching the Dutchmen studying the work of their great countryman—the elders thoughtful, the younger ones animated and gesticulatory. And I reflected on the great contribution to art of this little country—Rembrandt, Hals, Ruysdael, Vermeer, the Marises. Then, when there was a danger of the convention becoming formalized, this vivid, violent Van Gogh breaks in and makes his countrymen, and the world, revalue their art convictions and rethink their thoughts.

ON CÉZANNE'S WATER COLORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Montross Gallery exhibition of Cézanne water colors in New York gives us another chance to measure our epoch and ourselves, to see what the nineteenth century was at the highest peak of its achievement, and to survey from this height the ways that have been taken since it was reached. Shall we find that they are roads continuing out of his own, or do they turn away from his? They do both, and it is too soon to say which road leads the farthest. It is only natural, when coming on such mastery, to cry out "This is the way!" But of the large number of artists who have followed Cézanne, most are failures, even if, beside them, are to be found the best men of our day. Perhaps the secret is that the strong young men draw their nourishment from the genius of the preceding generation and when able to make their own flight they do so without reference to the course set by their early mentors. Certainly the greatness of the earlier man is only a snare for the feet of those who try to follow in his path. It has been overgrown with new problems and soon the followers come to a dead halt.

Writing on Cézanne has assumed an added difficulty, these latter years, for nowadays one scarcely finds a page in the art journals and reviews where his great name is not invoked to gild the meanness of some painter who, having noted the direction of critical and commercial favor, has hastened to give to his work some external of drawing or color which shall bring him into fashion as being Cézannesque. But let us turn to the water colors, to see what they mean to us, what they have meant to the great present-day painters, for most of them have been students of the work of Cézanne.

The wisdom they showed thereby will be clear to those who have "read" the Montross exhibition. In one way it is unlike any other within recent memories—for the size of the pictures as compared with the extent of the gallery is unusual, to say the least. Imagine three small water colors to each of four big walls—the longer sides of the room being perhaps 40 feet in length. Twelve bits of white paper scarcely covered—but they fill the gallery! It is a new, an almost humorous example of the power of expansion in Cézanne's work. Doubtless there will be some who will obligingly remind us that we are still in the period of the master (when every word about him was a hostile word) by seeing against them. They do not see what goes on between the frames of the pictures—in front of them and behind them. They measure them by inches instead of by ideas, when in reality the big gallery is far too small—they go on through the walls, across cities and oceans, extending their great influence among those capable of perceiving its meaning.

Each year brings us a clearer reali-



"General Meade and Pennsylvania Troops in Camp Before Gettysburg," by Violet Oakley

One of the two mural paintings completing the Senate Chamber series in the state capitol now at the Academy show in Philadelphia

THE ACADEMY SHOW IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The one hundred and fifteenth annual exhibition of American painters and sculptors at the Academy of the Fine Arts greets the visitor in a dignified manner at the very start, since the two large murals by Violet Oakley, which complete her famous series for the Senate room of the capitol at Harrisburg, are placed on the main staircase and are the first pictures one sees on entering the building.

The murals strike a high artistic, historic, and patriotic note. In "The Revolutionary War is Symbolized in a Study of Washington on Horseback, riding through Philadelphia on his way to the Brandywine, accompanied by his Continentals. The second panel represents General Meade, also on horseback, surrounded by Pennsylvania troops in camp before Gettysburg."

Once past these panels, which are the only mural decorations on the walls of the exhibition, the other 411 pictures and 105 sculptures represent what might be called the average of American art today, and are not unlike the pictures and sculptures shown recently at the Corcoran in Washington and the American Academy of Design in New York. If prize winners give any idea of what an exhibition means this one is fairly safe and sound, if not brilliant. For the list of successors, so far as medals and prizes can determine it, is as follows: The Temple of Art, "The artist picture without regard to subject" is awarded to Ernest Lawson for his fairly well-known painting, "Icebound Falls"; the Walter Lippincott prize for "the best figure piece" goes to Joseph DeCamp for his equally well-known study of a woman at a window, entitled "The Red Kimono"; The Carol H. Beck gold medal for "the best portrait" is secured by Eugene Speicher for his "Portrait of a Russian Woman"; Hugh H. Breckenridge receives the Jennie Sesnan prize for "the best landscape" for a highly artificial study called "The Edge of the Woods"; the Mary Smith prize, one of the oldest in the academy, awarded to the "best painting by a woman," and usually won by a recent student, this year goes to Mildred D. Miller for a sincere study entitled "In the Window," while the George D. Widener memorial medal for the most "meritorious work in sculpture" awarded for the eighth time and with a long list of famous sculptors as winners, very happily goes to Malvina Hoffman for her study called "The Offering."

No one questions that the jury had a hard time this year, since there is no one picture nor any group by any one man, nor any school by any group of men that makes the exhibition notable. Still there is much that is fine in the way of landscape and figure work, and where you least expect it splendid canvases are displayed. In the large gallery the place of honor is given to J. Alden Weir's portrait study, entitled "The Sisters," lent by Mrs. Marshall Field, a very gracious work which delights all the painters by reason of his handling of the white frocks. Balancing the Weir are some odd portrait heads by Henri, one of Hassam's familiar at-the-window studies which is in competition with the DeCamp picture, a variation on the same subject. Edward Redfield shows for the first time at the academy a poetic study of "Spring." But that he has not forgotten his métier as a painter of snows is

attested by his powerful canvas in another room, "The Day Before Christmas."

If Leopold Seyffert claims attention by reason of the largest canvas in the room, the study of a hunter, posed, in the Spanish manner, on a mountain peak against a panorama of landscape, he carries all before him in a portrait of a local celebrity, Dr. Richard H. Harte, in the service uniform plus his academic gown, a combination that makes for color and character.

A MONUMENTAL DURER COLLECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The average picture amateur, as distinguished from the print specialist, thinks of Albert Dürer first of all as the designer of "Melancholia," "Saint Jerome," and "The Knight." These three perennially popular engravings all figure, and in duplicate contrasted impressions, in the latest showing of the Metropolitan Museum's print department, which by the acquisition of the celebrated Julius Spencer Morgan collection becomes not only the fullest repository of Dürer prints in America, but a rival in this important specialty of the great European museums of Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Paris and London.

Julius Spencer Morgan is a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan Sr. For 30 years past he has been known to those interested, as one of the three leading Dürer collectors in America; and eventually he came into possession of the chief treasures accumulated by the other two, George W. Vanderbilt and Theodore Erwin. He did not rest until he had finally brought together one or more notably fine impressions of every known authentic metal plate by Dürer, besides 137 of the woodcuts (approximately two-thirds of the entire number) by that master. It is this rich aggregation of prints that is now on public display—that is to say, a comprehensive selection of the choicest of them, supplemented for purposes of comparison with many duplicate impressions which were not in the Morgan collection but have been added and interspersed from the museum's own previous possessions—until the middle of April. Eventually there will have to be a special Dürer catalogue with full descriptions, pedigrees and provenance records. As it stands, the event offers a field day to print experts, while to the general public, even to the veriest stroller-in, it unfolds a fascinating panorama of sheer pictorial pleasure, which at the same time is a liberal education in the chief branch of graphic art.

Two of the actual original woodblocks themselves are here, in a case with some antique books illustrated with woodcuts by Dürer, including the rare "Life of the Virgin" from the Morgan collection. Examine closely the two blocks on which the master's own hand cunningly wrought—they are quite large, several inches square, probably of apple-tree or cherry wood, as the case-grained boxwood was not pressed into the gravers' service until two or three centuries later—and see how deeply they are cut, as compared with any metal plate by which mechanical process whatsoever. This is what gives the woodcut its unrivaled clear, sharp and bold impression upon paper.

Can't the metal plate likewise be tooled out and dug deeper? It can, and often is—but at the expense of

your line, which becomes weakened, broken, or "mushy."

This is lesson number one for the budding appreciator of prints. Number two is the difference between the primitive etchings and the tool-engraved drypoints with their velvety burr caused by the raised rim of up-turned metal, unless it is burnished off. Lesson number three—and this is the most serviceable of all, to experts and amateurs alike—is the visible demonstration of what variations, or complete transformation, in quality of a master plate are effected by good, bad or indifferent impressions. It is at this point that the amateur crosses the border and becomes a confirmed appreciator, not to say a lover of prints—a stickler for "states," an astute critic of cutting, biting, burnishing, inking, wiping, proof-pulling, changes and corrections.

The extraordinary feature of the exhibition at the Metropolitan is the showing, in the instance of many of Dürer's most important works, of several impressions from the same plate, for this very purpose of enabling the visitor to make for himself those comparisons of quality, state, and issue which give zest to the pursuit of prints. For a print is a vital thing, the intimate and exalted expression of a man. It may hold Art in solution, as a drop of water does the salt of ocean. Albert Dürer was a great print maker, one of the very greatest. Hence the significance of such comparisons—for instance, of the first and second states of his "Holy Family" in drypoint; of

the first and second completed states of "Adam and Eve"; of the three impressions of the finished state of the "Effects of Jealousy," showing interesting variations; of the two impressions of the portrait of Pirkheimer, before and after retouching; or of the two "Little Fortunes."

Finally, comparisons and details aside, there are the combined attractions of rarity and high intrinsic beauty in the three drypoints: "Man of Sorrows," "Holy Family," and "Saint Jerome by the Willow Tree." The last-named impression, Curator William M. Feins tells us, impressively, "is that which, formerly in the Cornell d'Orville collection, was described by Harnmann, as long ago as 1861, as being the finest in private hands in Germany."

VICTOR HUGO AS ARTIST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Victor Hugo was not only a poet, he was also an artist, and his drawings and etchings are the complement of his poetic genius both as beauty of execution and as elevation of thought. Twenty-five years ago the suggestion of admitting a drawing of Victor Hugo to the Louvre would have provoked disdain. Today this is an accomplished fact, and Raymond Poincaré inaugurated the exhibition of the Rhine drawings of the poet organized at the Musée Victor Hugo, Place des Vosges.

Having started in 1838 to collect the material necessary for the elaboration of the "Burgraves," Victor Hugo lost himself in enthusiasm over the picturesque landscapes of the Rhine valley, which he saw through the three-fold gaze of historian, the poet, and the visionary. The drawings exhibited in the Place des Vosges are a proof of this. In 1840 he returned to the Rhine and five times he left his Guernsey home seeking the inspiration of the Rhine landscape. Any page of Hugo describing a Rhine landscape is almost a challenge for the best of illustrators: only one artist ever succeeded in triumphing over almost insurmountable difficulties: Victor Hugo himself.

He used any material he had near him to transcribe his thought in powerful drawings, which, by their intensity of expression, remind one of certain sketches of Rembrandt or of Goya. Ink, charcoal, pencil, water colors, a piece of coal or even coffee grounds all served to express the thought of the poet, who manipulated them in a way which revealed in him the instinct of a colorist.

A CORRECTION

In the article on the sculpture of Helen Farnsworth Mears, published January 26, the measurement of the "Fountain of Life" should have been given as 162 by 175 inches instead of feet. The statue, "Genius of Wisconsin," was executed in but one size, 9 feet high, in marble, and stands in the rotunda of the Capitol Building.

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Oh, to be in Scotland now,
When the yellow autumn smiles
So pleasantly on knoll and how;
Where from rugged cliff and heathy
brow
Of each mountain height you look
down defies
Golden with the harvest's glow.
Oh, to be in the kindly land,
Whether mellow autumn smiles or no.
It is well if the joyous reaper stand
Breast-deep in the yellow corn, sickle
in hand;
But I care not though sleety east
winds blow.
No long as I tread its strand.
To be wandering there at will,
Be it sunshine or rain, or its winds
that brace;
To climb the old familiar hill;
Of the storied landscape to drink my
fill,
And look out at the gray old town
at its base,
And linger a dreamer still.
—Sir Daniel Wilson.

"Our Euripides, the Human"

Let us ask ourselves first—What is it precisely that Euripides did? To that the reply in the broadest and simplest fashion is that he altered the dramatic formula, undermined the axioms and postulates of his predecessors, and challenged the prejudices, religious and ethical, of the more conservative of his fellow citizens. If ever there was a man determined to spatter his bourgeois to shock the respectability of the middle class—it was Euripides. It was nothing less than a revolution at which he aimed, a revolution of thought about things human and divine. He was a pupil of Anaxagoras, a daring physical philosopher who suffered for his temerity in calling the sun a molten mass of metal; he was a friend of Socrates, who had to drink the cup of hemlock for introducing new gods. And he was a silent, uncommunicative, solitary man who loved birds and the sea, loved working in a cave at Salamis, but eschewed the companionship of his fellows; who pondered the deepest problems and suggested by his dramatic art the gravest doubts about the denizens of Olympus.

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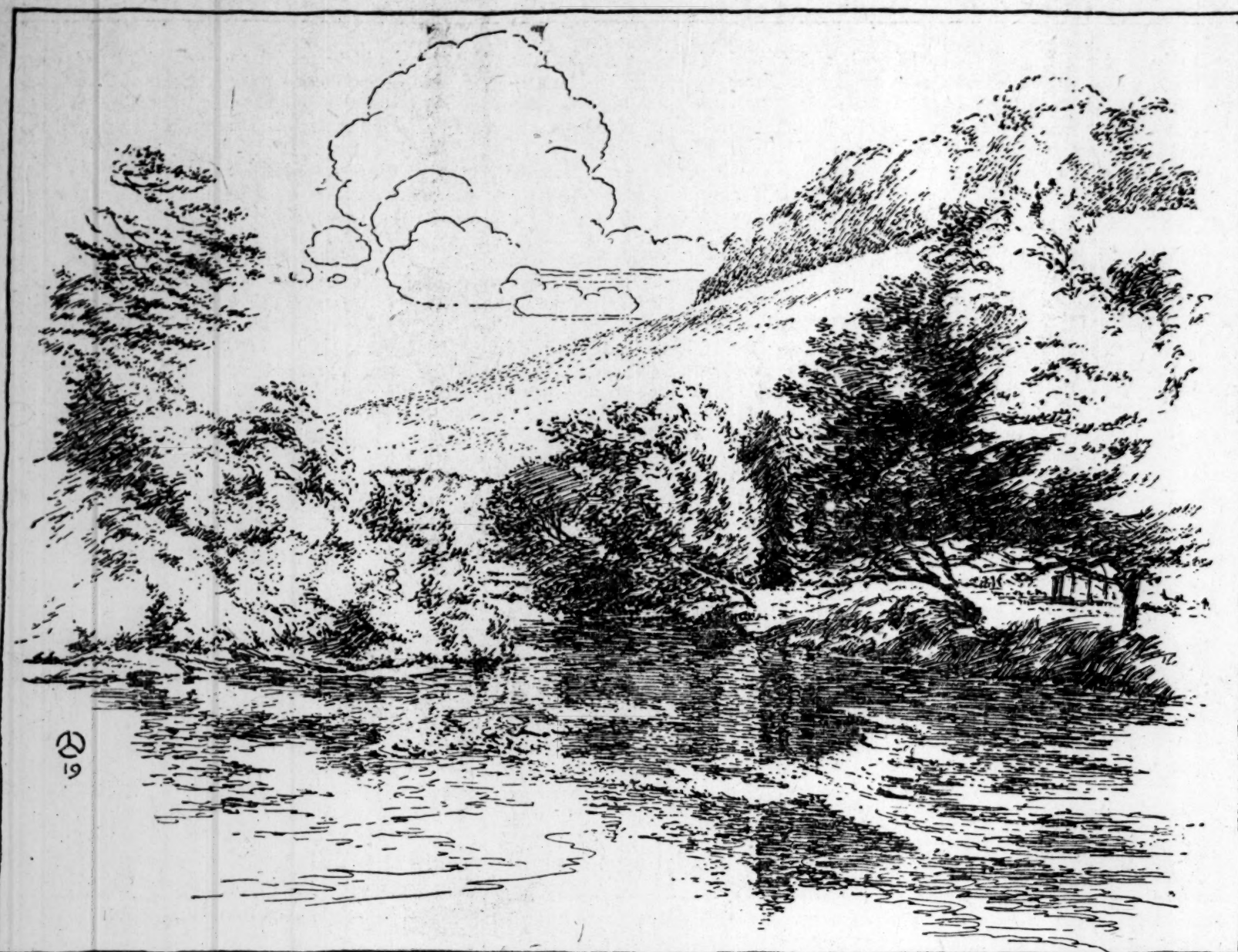
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Near Sheffield, Pennsylvania

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

could be sure that his jeering allusions to the Euripidean texts could be appreciated by a popular audience. Two other facts about him may be recalled. He was forced to leave Athens, where his notorious skepticism was bringing him into trouble, and he then wrote in retirement for the Macedonian court of Archelaus a drama on the new cult of Dionysus, apparently full of reverence, which no one has been able thoroughly to understand from that day to this. Was he recanting his skepticism? We do not know.

The most succinct way of explaining what he did is to say, as was said in ancient times, that he drew men and women, not as they ought to be, but as they are. Now, whenever a dramatist elects to portray mankind as it is, he stirs up a revolution and is sure to be called a cynic. . . . So it happened in the time of Euripides, as also it happened in the times of Balzac and Ibsen. The world as depicted by Dickens is very different from the world as it appeared to Thackeray. Humanity in the plays of Victor Hugo cuts a very different figure from humanity in the plays of Dumas fils. . . . And when Aeschylus thundered his fancies and his dithyrambs he gave to his heroes and heroines a stature as of the gods; while Euripides was content to garb his dramatic personae with rags so that the bare bones of their humanity might be visible to all spectators. . . .

Euripides was a realist because he painted men and women not in an artificial or etherealized fashion, but as they are. How far it is possible for any artist to be so purely objective is a grave question with which I do not at present deal. The artist, I may observe, cannot help or avoid his own idiosyncrasies—he cannot jump off his own shadow. Let that pass for the moment. Euripides is a realist because he will have little or nothing to do with the purple pomp and trappings of tragedy. Tragedy itself can be discovered in the ordinary relations of human beings to one another. Therefore the gods and goddesses are figured by Euripides in a purely rationalistic way, suggesting that if they commit actions morally objectionable "the less gods they." The ancient myths, too, are very freely handled—Electra, for instance, being represented as engaged in mental tasks and as the wife of a common yeoman. On the other hand Euripides' realism does not exclude a romantic and sentimental treatment. Indeed, he revels in sentiment, and Aristotle even suggests that he was too fond of pathos. Realism, he would be inclined to say, must be made of sterner stuff.—W. L. Courtney, in "Old Saws and Modern Instances."

As Dahabeeyahs Start Up the Nile

"A rapid raid into some of the nearest shops, for things remembered at the last moment—a breathless gathering up of innumerable parcels—a few hurried farewells on the steps of the hotel—and away we rattle as fast as a pair of rawboned grays can carry us. For this morning every moment is of value," says Amelia B. Edwards in "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile." "We are already late; we expect visitors to luncheon on board at midday, and we are to weigh anchor at two p. m. Hence our anxiety to reach Boulak before the bridge is opened, that we may drive across to the western bank, against which our dahabeeyah lies moored. Hence also our mortification when we arrive just in time to see the bridge swing apart, and the first tall mast glide through. "Presently, however, when those on the lookout have observed our signals of distress, a smart-looking sandal, or jolly-boat, decked with gay rugs and

cushions, manned by five smiling Arabs, and flying a bright little new Union Jack, comes swiftly threading her way in and out among the lumbering barges now crowding through the bridge. In a few more minutes, we are afloat. For this is our sandal, and these are five of our crew; and of the three dahabeeyahs moored over yonder in the shade of the palms, the biggest by far, and the trimmest, is our dear, memorable Philae.

"Close behind the Philae lies the Bagstones, a neat little dahabeeyah in the occupation of two English ladies who chanced to cross with us in the Simla from Brindisi, and of whom we have seen so much ever since that we regard them by this time as quite old friends in a strange land. I will call them the M. B.'s. The other boat, lying off a few yards ahead, carries the tricolor, and is chartered by a party of French gentlemen. All three are to sail today.

"And now we are on board, and have shaken hands with the captain, and are as busy as bees; for there are cabins to put in order, flowers to arrange, and a hundred little things to be seen to before the guests arrive. It is wonderful, however, what a few books and roses, an open piano, and a sketch or two will do. In a few minutes the comfortable hired boat has vanished, and long enough before the first comers are announced, the Philae wears an aspect as cozy and homelike as if she had been occupied for a month."

"I fear that we of the Bagstones and Philae—being mere mortals and Englishwomen—could not help feeling just a little spiteful when we found the tricolor had started first; but then it was consolation to know that the Frenchmen were going only to Assuan. Such is the 'esprit du Nil.' The people in dahabeeyahs despise Cook's tourists; those who are bound for the Second Cataract look down with lofty compassion upon those whose ambition extends only to the First; and travelers who engage their boat by the month hold their heads a trifle higher than those who contract for the trip. We, who were going as far as we liked and for as long as we liked, could afford to be magnanimous. So we forgave the Frenchmen."

"It was nearly three o'clock when our Cairo visitors wished us bon voyage and good-by. Then the M.B.'s, who, with their nephew, had been of the party, went back to their own boat; and both captains prepared to sail at a given signal. For the M. B.'s had entered into a solemn convention to start with us, moor with us, and keep with us, if practicable, all the way up the river. It is pleasant now to remember that this sociable compact instead of falling through, as such compacts are wont to do, was quite literally carried out as far as Abou Simbel; that is to say, during a period of seven weeks' hard going, and for a distance of upward of eight hundred miles.

"At last all is ready. The awning that has all day roofed in the upper deck is taken down; the captain stands at the head of the steps; the steersman is at the helm; the dragoman has loaded his musket. Is the Bagstones ready? We wave a handkerchief of inquiry—the signal is answered—the mooring ropes are loosened—the sailors pole the boat off the bank—hang go the guns, six from the Philae and six from the Bagstones, and away we go, our huge sail filling as it takes the wind!

"Happy are the Nile travelers who start thus with a fair breeze on a brilliant afternoon. The good boat cleaves her way swiftly and steadily. Water-side palaces and gardens glide by, and are left behind. The domes and minarets of Cairo drop quickly out of sight. The mosque of the citadel, and the ruined fort that looks down upon

it from the mountain ridge above, diminish in the distance. The Pyramids stand up sharp and clear.

"We sit on the high upper deck, which is furnished with lounge-chairs, tables, and foreign rugs, like a drawing room in the open air, and enjoy the prospect at our ease. The valley is wide here and the banks are flat, showing a steep verge of crumbling alluvial mud next the river. Long belts of palm groves, tracts of young corn only an inch or two above the surface, and clusters of mud huts relieved now and then by a little white-washed cupola or a stumpy minaret, succeed each other on both sides of the river, while the horizon is bounded to right and left by long ranges of yellow limestone mountains, in the folds of which sleep inexpressibly tender shadows of pale violet and blue."

Under the Olives

O that I were lying under the olives,
Lying alone among the anemones!
Shell-colored blossoms they bloom
there and scarlet.

Far under stretches of silver wood-
land,
Flame in the delicate shade of the
olives.

O that I were lying under the olives!
Gray grows the thyme on the shadow-
less headland,
The long, low headland, where white
in the sunshine,
The rocks run seaward. It seems
suspended
Lone in an infinite gulf of azure.

There, were I lying under the olives,
Might I behold come following sea-
ward.

Clear brown shapes in a world of sun-
shine,
A russet shepherd, his sheep, too,
russet.

Watch them wander the long gray
headland
Out to the edge of the burning
azure. . . .

See where the road goes winding
southward.
It passes the valleys of almond blossom,
Curves round the crag o'er the steep-
hanging orchards.

Where almond and peach are aflush
'mid the olives—
Hardly the amethyst sea shines
through them—

. . . and thin, far off,
The shepherd's music. So did it
sound
In fields Sicilian. Theocritus heard it,
Moschus and Bion piped it at noon-
tide. . . .

—From "March Thoughts From Eng-
land," by Margaret L. Woods.

Two Lions in the Way

Now before he had gone far, he entered into a very narrow passage, which was about a furlong off the Porter's Lodge, and looking very narrowly before him as he went he espied two lions in the way. Now, he said, I see the dangers that Mistrust and Timorous were driven back by. (The lions were chained but he saw not the chains.) Then was he afraid, and thought also himself to go back after them. . . . But the Porter at the Lodge, whose name is Watchful, perceiving that Christian had made a halt, as if he would go back, cried out unto him, saying, "Is thy strength so small? Fear not the lions, for they are chained, and are placed there for trial of faith, when it is, and for the discovery of those who have none. Keep on in the midst of the path and no hurt shall come unto thee."

Then I saw that he went on, . . . but taking good heed to the directions of the Porter: he heard them roar, but they did him no harm.—Bunyan.

The Past

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ECCLESIASTES we read, "That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been; and God requireth that which is past." This verse, which contains more than one important metaphysical lesson, has been seized upon by a dogmatic sense of theology to picture a God of wrath waiting in a spirit of vengeance to requite the children of men for all past iniquities. Now is this a justifiable interpretation? The first part of the sentence is quite clear. God is necessarily absolute Truth, and so, changeless; therefore He is the author of a changeless creation, and so, "That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been."

The difficulty is in the latter part of the sentence. The Scriptures are generally accepted as the truth of God revealed to, or perceived by, men of spiritual understanding. The expression of the truth, therefore, coming from such men, must always teach the same thing, for Truth is changeless. Contrariwise, if two verses of Scripture seemingly contradict each other, then, in order to reach the truth, a meaning for each must be found which will abolish the seeming contradiction.

Now in Ezekiel we read, "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive." This puts the idea of a God of vengeance out of the question and shows that God's requirement for the wicked is that he turn away from his wickedness and do that which is lawful and right. Now the question is how can a man turn away from his past? That which he hath committed and which God requireth of him? Christian Science alone shows how this can be done. In Christian Science the wicked turns from his wickedness because he has learned that wickedness is unreal and no part of man in God's image and likeness. So long, however, as wickedness is accepted as real it will continue to find expression in experience, for human experience is the expression of what is admitted to be true or real, and so varies from reality according to the human being's ignorance of absolute Truth. When, however, a man ceases to believe in the reality of wickedness, because of his dawning perception that God is the only cause and that obedience to the First Commandment is the path of righteousness, then, and in proportion to his success in this endeavor, wickedness ceases to find expression in his experience.

It is clear that if wickedness is unreal there is no more reality in what mortals claim to be past wickedness, than there is in present wickedness. The child who knows that two times two is four does not suffer because he used to believe that they were five, neither does he go back in memory and say two times two used to be five, he says, I used to believe they were. In the same way, time being part of mortal experience, the student of Christian Science may say, I used to believe evil was real, but he is fully aware that when he did believe it, he was in error just as much as he would be if he were to believe it now.

Never, probably, in human history, has mortal mind, the opposite of God, more persistently claimed "that which is past." "Oh, that we might get back to the happy times before the war!" "Oh, that we might again join with those who were with us then!" are the suggestions which fall like rain on the just and the unjust. Mortal mind is, of course, peculiar in that, when it looks back on an experience, it usually dwells on all the pleasures and forgets all the pains. Were mortals so desperately happy before the war? The answer is undoubtedly, no! Many times these very people used to say, "The monotony of this existence is too awful, something must happen!" and something did happen, which in many ways changed their beliefs, but that was all. Mortal mind can never find happiness in its beliefs, for God is the All of happiness. The belief in mortal mind is the belief in wickedness which has to be forsaken both present and past.

In a dark room one does not see the dust, but when the blind is pulled up the dust is discerned. No wise housewife wants to pull the blind down again and leave the dust alone. The chemicalization process called war may have pulled up the blind of introspection for mortal mind in many instances, but that is no cause for grief and most certainly no reason why any false sense of theology should be permitted to supply a new blind.

In "Unity of Good" (p. 57) we read: "Anatomically considered, the design of the material senses is to warn mortals of the approach of danger by the pain they feel and occasion; but as this sense disappears it foresees the impending doom and foretells the pain. Man's refuge is in spirituality, 'under the shadow of the Almighty.'" This design of the material senses is typical of all mortal mind's efforts to do good. It builds up systems of protection from hypothetical dangers, sicknesses, wants and woes, and binds these systems on men's shoulders where they become burdens heavy to be borne. It is always fatal to descend to mortal mind's efforts to do good, for every effort of this nature must recognize the reality of matter, foresee the hopelessness of its task, and sooner or later foretell failure. The present effort then in mortal mind to restore "that which is past" by endeavoring to communicate with those who have passed away, is bound to bear this kind of fruit. As we read in "Science and

Health with Key to the Scriptures"

(p. 74): "No correspondence nor communion can exist between persons in such opposite dreams as the belief of having died and left a material body and the belief of still living in an organic, material body." The effort thus to communicate merely hides man's refuge "under the shadow of the Almighty." Separation is scientifically unreal and any mortal method to overcome it as real must simply foretell the superadded pain of further belief in it. Under the shadow of the Almighty, which is practically the same as the passage rendered in the first chapter of Genesis, "in our image, after our likeness," there is no separation and this scientific realization is a present comfort and strength.

Under the shadow of the Almighty means in a state of consciousness which recognizes the presence and operative power of absolute Truth, and excludes the possibility of any other cause or effect. Christian Science shows that this is man's refuge and protection from every ill, today as surely as it was when the Psalmist sang that song of rejoicing which has come down to us as the ninety-first Psalm.

An Apostle of Liberty

Pattison considers that the great and special feature of Milton's prose works is the fact that through the whole series of them runs the redeeming characteristic that they are all written on the side of liberty. It may be religious liberty, or civil, or domestic, or the liberty of the press, or the liberty of the conscience, but liberty is the main spirit that distinguishes them. . . . His tracts carried with them their own protests for the liberty of the press, for, as rule, they were issued unlicensed, and unregistered, and whatever may have been the faults in their conception, they had about them a breezy fearlessness, no matter what the topic was to which they alluded.—George C. Williamson.

Nature: the Artist

Such hints as untaught Nature yields!—

The calm disorder of the sea,
The straggling splendor of the fields,
The wind's gay incivility.

O workman with your conscious plan,
Compass and square are little worth;
Copy (nay, only poets can)
The artful artistry of earth.

Go watch the windy spring's carouse,
And mark the winter wonders grow—
The graceful gracelessness of boughs,
The careless carpentry of snow!

—Frederic Lawrence Knowles.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1920

EDITORIALS

Fitting the Punishment to the Crime

THE worm has turned. That part of the population of the United Kingdom which for five years has grown accustomed to hearing the Ottoman Government described as "a creeping agony against the flesh" and in such like terms, has manifested a sudden desire to discover why this creeping agony is to be not only permitted to continue to creep but protected in creeping. The phrase was coined by Mr. Lloyd George, in the first year of the war, and now, in the first year of the peace, the British Prime Minister seems to have forgotten all about it, indeed, to have discovered a certain hitherto unsuspected element of sweetness and light in the Sublime Porte, with the result that, in conjunction with Mr. Millerand and Mr. Nitti, he suffered a change of heart. This change of heart is opposed by men of such widely divergent political views as Lord Bryce and Lord Curzon, Mr. Asquith and Lord Northcliffe, and by papers whose policies are oriented so oppositely as The Times, The Spectator, and The Westminster Gazette. But Mr. Lloyd George is at least sure of the support of all those who can be frightened by the waving of the green flag, and of those who can be appealed to by the arguments of the "Vakt."

The "Vakt," of course, is The Times of Constantinople, and its arguments in favor of retention are perfectly natural, and, in their amazing insouciance, altogether refreshing. The "Vakt," for instance, is of the opinion that the opponents of retention are influenced by "sentiment and prejudice." Now no one has ever accused the Turk of being sentimental. Whether in the person of Amurath IV or Muhammad II slaughtering the Janisaries, or after the manner of Selim I who murdered his family and massacred the Shiis, or as illustrated in the domestic habit of all the Padishahs of disposing of troublesome members of their harems in sacks in the Bosphorus, the Turk may be held entirely innocent of sentiment. When, however, it comes to prejudice, the evidence is not so clear. There have been those who imagined there was a shade of prejudice in the Ottoman attitude toward the Giaour, and of the offer to the infidel of the Koran or the sword. But such things may really have only indicated a desire upon the part of the Turk to anticipate Sir William Gilbert's "Mikado" in converting the most distressing circumstances into "a source of innocent merriment."

Not that the "Vakt's" defense stops here. It is further of opinion that the policy of retention will make for the tranquillity of the world. Well, it is extremely probable that the retention of the Turk will not be the cause of any disturbance along the great wall of China or in Patagonia, but neither, it is to be suspected, would his expulsion. Probably, however, the "Vakt" has in mind India and other countries which have a great Muhammadan population. But, it has to be asked, when did Constantinople, rather than Mecca or Medina, become the true seat of the Caliphate? And what did the influence of Constantinople amount to when the Caliph and the Sheikh-ul-Islam blessed the green banner, and ordered the "Faithful" everywhere to bind on the green turban, and draw the scimitar for the waging of a holy war against the Giaour? Because the Caliph failed to rouse Islam then, he makes a belated attempt to bluff Downing Street now, and apparently not without success so far as the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister are concerned.

But if the retention of the Turk in Constantinople should enable Mr. Montagu to apply the notorious phrase of General Sebastiani, to the Chamber of Deputies, to India, it must not be forgotten that that phrase is capable of two interpretations. "La tranquillité règne à Varsovie," said the General, "Order reigns in Warsaw." And, copying the General's innocence, Mr. Montagu may substitute Delhi for Warsaw. But if anyone will substitute Armenia for Poland, Trebizond or Adana for Warsaw, the other interpretation may be reached, the truth of what actually did happen in Warsaw to produce the calm, and not what General Sebastiani so ingeniously led the Chamber to infer. Of all the audacious phrases of which the political writer has ever been guilty, "the tranquillity of the world," as used in the "Vakt" is surely the most audacious. Wharton might have gasped before it, and even Barère might have hesitated over it; and of Barère has not Carlyle written that he was the author of "the largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured, for some centuries, by any man or nation."

There is presumably no person left who does not know how exactly the Turk has preserved the tranquillity of the Near East. He has spent almost five centuries in preserving it, and in doing so has reduced one of the richest and most fruitful empires of the world to the nearest possible approach to a desert. That he has not altogether succeeded is due almost entirely to the efforts of his victims. Yet when the great war flamed out in 1914, he saw only the opportunity of ridding himself of these pests, who had put commerce before loot, and work before backsheesh. What followed is history. The Greeks of Smyrna were harried and murdered with a violence which had nothing to fear from protesting ambassadors; in Damascus, Djemal Pasha won the title of "the hangman" for his wholesale barbarities to the Christians and Jews of Syria; whilst the Armenians, living along the line of the Baghdad Railway, became a cause of peculiar and abominable persecution. A convict gang tramping to Siberia might be described as a sort of pleasure party compared to an Armenian column being driven into the Arabian desert. But by the time the remnant of the column arrived there was, most unquestionably, the tranquillity of Smyrna, of the Lebanon, and of Trebizond.

And now the day of reckoning has arrived. And, curiously enough, the Prime Ministers of the great

powers seem to have forgotten all about Djemal, and Enver, and Talaat, whilst such incidents as Adana, the Lebanon, and Smyrna, seem to have faded from their recollections. In such circumstances surely it is time that some Sir William Gilbert were added to their councils to insist upon making the punishment fit the crime.

The Father of His Country

ONE can hardly make mention of the name of Washington just now without bringing to mind fragments, at least, of his oft-quoted advice to the United States of America to refrain from implication in the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. Many a newspaper, many a public speaker, nowadays dilates with fervor upon those famous Washingtonian passages, beginning "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," or "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation," or "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances." Yet these wise adjurations, worthy as they are to be recalled, and deserving as they are of careful and intelligent, rather than merely superficial and demagogic consideration in their relation to the affairs of the present, are not the chief or only passages in the Farewell Address that can profitably be directed anew to the attention of the world today. The entire document, better than any other one utterance of the first President of the United States, perhaps, is worthy of frequent recollection in connection with American popular government. In the re-reading of the address that becomes, so fitly, a feature of the national holiday now being celebrated, it is to be hoped that such paragraphs as that one weighing the value of political parties in purely elective governments will not be lost sight of, and that readers of today will not overlook the part assigned to religion and morality in saving an elective government from ruin.

Nowhere better than in the Farewell Address is there exemplification of the essential paternity of the first American President. Yet it is only the chief of many reasons for designating Washington as the Father of His Country. As he himself realized, his initial occupancy of the office of Chief Executive for the new nation gave to him, perforce, the establishment of countless precedents. The marvel is that any man, so situated, should have exhibited such wisdom, such dignity, such quiet force, and such a sure judgment. Recalling that in the early days of his incumbency there was a disposition to refer to him as "His Highness the President," and that many loyal Americans were willing to surround his office with a considerable measure of ceremony, Americans of today will probably be thankful that Washington was a father not given to extremes. Since precedents were to be established, it is a source of gratification that they were not established by one who could be swayed toward a display that would have been out of keeping with the peculiar form and ideals of the government then getting under way, or who should fail to take into consideration the possibilities of its future. In such relatively minor matters as the managing of dinners and guests, for example, Washington saved the country from the prodigality and indignity of such free-handed dispensing of hospitality as had become customary before he assumed his high office, and he stopped short of those forms and ceremonies which were then associated, as a matter of course, with a monarchy. He set up wise and simple customs, and as Mr. Lodge, in writing his biography, so well says, they still prevail by virtue of their good sense.

We of today may need to be reminded that, until Washington's assumption of the presidency, the states individually had enjoyed a dominy that had left the federal government devoid, almost equally, of dignity and power. Even when the acceptance of the Constitution corrected this error, there was need for a man of character to establish the new relation in the public consciousness. Against Washington's dignified assertiveness, however, not even a John Hancock, in all the pride of the gubernatorial office in Massachusetts, could long refuse to give place. When Governor Hancock, on the occasion of Washington's presidential tour of the states, abandoned his first aloofness and tardily went to call upon the distinguished visitor to the old Commonwealth, he settled a question of etiquette. But his action was even more a token of a new understanding, essential to the proper development of the nation, that the office of President of the United States is entitled to respect before that of every Governor in the land. That Washington knew the value of such respect, and was punctilious to establish it, is no small evidence of his worthiness to bear the popular title that has been so affectionately accorded him.

President Schurman of Cornell

"I HAVE long been of the opinion that it is beneficial and salutary to great institutions, whether of government or business or education, that there should be reasonably frequent changes in the office of chief executive." Thus writes Jacob Gould Schurman in tendering his resignation from the presidency of Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York, to take effect at the end of the current university year. During his twenty-eight years of service at the head of this great, progressive institution, he has continually advocated innovations that have sometimes seemed a bit startling to other educators. So it is not surprising that the announcement of his retirement should be based on broad reasoning.

During his administration, Cornell has constantly extended the scope of its work in agriculture, engineering, and coeducation, as well as in other ways. Nearly every step in advance has been accomplished by some decidedly interesting statement on the part of its president. Though he started his scholastic career as a student and instructor in philosophy, his interests more recently have been in economic questions, social service in its broadest sense, and good citizenship generally. His sabbatical year, in 1912 and 1913, he spent as United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro. This was at the time of the second Balkan war. He had been head of the first United States Commission to the Philippines, in 1899, and in 1915 he was first vice-president of the New York State Constitutional Convention. All of his

activities have shown, therefore, how widely useful to the community can be a modern college president of the best type. In his own State, and throughout the country, he has been looked upon as one to give public expression to the free and vigorous sincerity of democracy.

Thus his declaration in regard to the term of office for a university president will undoubtedly receive widespread consideration. "The variety of situations," he says, "makes it impossible to fix any particular term that might be generally applicable, but it will perhaps be recognized that there are few cases in which the period can be advantageously extended beyond twenty-five or thirty years." Such a period surely ought to give any university president ample time in which to work out his conception of educational training in a thorough and orderly manner for the institution with which he is connected. This done, he may well seek a still freer opportunity for being of general service in other ways. Perhaps the time which he has named is even a little too long. At the present time, however, the only heads of the larger American universities whose terms have approached such length are President Hadley of Yale, who has served for twenty-one years, and President Butler of Columbia, who has served for eighteen years, though several others, including President Wheeler of the University of California, have recently resigned. In America the president of a large college must be a public servant in the broadest sense; and even after he has completed a very considerable academic career, he may well find much else to occupy his talents, as, in very different ways, former President Eliot of Harvard and President Wilson have both exemplified. President Schurman, whose effective work has already been of such national and international inspiration, will certainly have the best wishes of his fellow citizens in whatever else he may undertake.

A Trip to the Moon in 1865

A SHORT time ago a sober statement, issuing from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, intimated that Prof. Robert H. Goddard, of Worcester, Massachusetts, had invented a rocket capable of rising to heights beyond the earth's atmosphere. The invention was described as "a multiple charge, high efficiency rocket for exploring the unknown regions of the upper air." And the statement went on to add that the most interesting speculation in connection with the rocket was the possibility of sending a sufficient quantity of brilliant flash powder to the surface of the moon to make its ignition, on impact, visible through a powerful telescope. This, it was pointed out, would be the only way of proving that the rocket had left the region of the earth's attraction, as, once it had escaped that attraction, it would never come back.

A short time after this announcement came another one. This time from an enthusiastic aviator who intimated that if there was a rocket starting for the upper air in the near future he was willing to take a seat inside it. He specified Mars as a destination, but left it clearly to be inferred that he would not mind "doing" the moon if occasion offered.

So does history repeat itself. For was not the thing actually done in 1865? The incident is, of course, well known. It was in the October of 1864 that the president of the Baltimore Gun Club, Impey Barbicane, made that tremendous announcement, which literally swept the people of two continents off their feet with interest, to the effect that, given a gun long enough and a charge of powder strong enough, a projectile could be sent to the moon. The gun club, it will be remembered, took up the scheme with enthusiasm. A letter was dispatched to the "Director of the Cambridge Observatory in Massachusetts," asking if, in his opinion, the project were feasible, and, if so, requesting certain technical data requisite for the experiment. The director replied at once with the welcome assurance that it was altogether feasible, provided the shot could attain an initial velocity of 12,000 yards per second. He also transmitted the required data.

The scheme was formally launched. The gun club held a series of memorable meetings at which, step by step, the wonderful project unfolded itself, the outside world meanwhile being simply agog with expectation. Everything was conceived on an amazing scale. A shot nine feet in diameter! A gun 900 feet long! A charge of 400,000 pounds of fulminating cotton! Was there ever a man with such a vision as Impey Barbicane? It was quite in vain for the members of the gun club to point to the colossal cost of such an undertaking. The money, he insisted, would be forthcoming. It was, indeed, the merest bagatelle. Was not all the world standing on tip-toe over the matter? And so an appeal was made to the world, and, just as Barbicane predicted, the money came rolling in. Even Turkey rose to the occasion. "Turkey," declared a contemporary account, "behaved generously; but she had a personal interest in the matter. The moon, in fact, regulates the cycle of her years and her fast of Ramadan. She could do no less than give 1,372,640 piastres; and she gave them with an eagerness which denoted, however, some pressure on the part of the government."

The plan was to cast the great gun, the Columbiad, as it was called, in a huge shaft, sunk in the earth to the required depth, pointing vertically upward, and in a country where, at a certain time, the moon would cross the zenith. Texas and Florida contended long and bitterly for the right to have the gun, but in the end Barbicane decided upon Florida. And there, at Tampa Town, on the summit of Stones Hill, on the 9th of July, 1865, at noon precisely, a great Niagara of molten metal poured into the gun pit, and the Columbiad was cast. By September 23 the boring was completed, the gun finished, and the doors of the inclosure on Stones Hill thrown open to the wildly enthusiastic thousands who had made a pilgrimage to Tampa Town to see the great sight.

Now it was just at this juncture that there came the amazing offer from Michel Ardan, a Frenchman, to travel to the moon inside the projectile, if the gun club would only make it "cylindro-conical" instead of "spherical." It is impossible, of course, to describe the amazement and incredulity which this offer occasioned, an amazement and incredulity, however, which quickly gave way to unbounded enthusiasm as it was found that Michel Ardan was in earnest. But even that was not to mark

the limit of enterprise. In the end, the redoubtable Barbicane decided to accompany Ardan, and they were joined by one Captain Nicholl, a famous maker of armor plate.

But detail is impossible. Suffice it to say that at 46 minutes and 40 seconds past 10 on the night of December 1, 1865, the time decided upon by the Director of the Observatory at Cambridge, in the presence of not less than 5,000,000 spectators, the great gun was fired, and the projectile, containing the three dauntless explorers, left for the moon.

For eleven days there was no news; eleven days of "foul weather," during which the sky was utterly overcast, preventing the huge telescopes which had been set upon the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere from searching the heavens. On the twelfth, however, "Long's Peak" was able to report that the projectile had missed the moon, but had got sufficiently near to be "retained by the lunar attraction." "It is now," the report ran, "pursuing an elliptical orbit round the moon, of which it has become a true satellite." As to the rest of this stirring narrative; what the three travelers saw from their satellite shell; how courageously they met the serious miscarriage of their plans; how, ultimately, they broke away from the lunar attraction, and returned to earth; has it not all been set down by Jules Verne in his book "From the Earth to the Moon," first published in 1865? If Professor Goddard's rocket ever takes the road to the moon, it will not be the first time that Jules Verne has forestalled the event.

Editorial Notes

IN THE few months before the actual campaign for the presidency of the United States, it is always an entertaining study to compare the phrasings of the various gentlemen who declare that they are not candidates. A man may even refuse to allow his name to go on the primary ballot of a western State, and yet not succeed in using language that would seem, to every impartial observer, absolutely final and irrevocable. Perhaps such language has never yet been invented. And possibly it is just as well if it has not, for no man can say positively that he will not do something six months from now. If, therefore, he has to evolve language for present declination, he is entitled to do so without any particular prejudice.

EVIDENCE of Anglo-French friendliness in literary spheres, to which the publication of a popular bilingual review already bears witness, is shown in the offer made by two important French newspapers, "Femina" and the "Vie Heureuse," of an annual prize for the best English novel published within a given period. The work selected will be translated into French, and published by Messrs. Hachette, the purchase money for the French rights being paid in addition to the amount of the prize. This prize will be awarded by a committee of British women of letters, collaborating with the French committee.

WHETHER or not the observance of May 1 as "American Day" can be made general, there appears to be a good idea back of the plan of the National Security League to counter the Bolshevik tendency to indulge in May Day parades at that time by the institution of parades expressive of Americanism. One thing likely to count for the success of the plan is that, so far as Bolshevism is in evidence, the crescendo that could have been scored against it a year ago may, perhaps, be properly replaced with diminuendo in the score of this coming May Day.

THERE is a good deal of refreshment to be had in watching the initial moves in the many directions of national activity taken by the Tzecho-Slovaks. Europe, faced with her many preoccupations, should not forget to watch the blossoming forth of a new-old nation in her midst, a nation whose history shows characteristics bound to make for originality in the present immense opportunity. Even in the relatively small matter of the advertising of national products and wares, they are showing initiative. A railway train of ten latest model coaches has just been set up for the display of goods on a tour which will be made through Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Carpathian Russia, and Slovakia. It is quite evident that no state can afford to overlook so go-ahead a community.

TWO New York newspapers recently printed a dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, about an engineering feat that was expected to change the movements of the ocean currents. It was only a few years ago that an engineer theorized about changing the course of the Gulf Stream, and it was then predicted that the Middle Atlantic and New England States could thus be given a tropical climate. One wonders if these reports are sent out for pleasant reading in winter, or if theorizing engineers work only in cold weather.

RUSSIAN papers please copy! This is how Austria conducted its revolution: "There was a short meeting of the Parliament, then the announcement was made to about a hundred people standing outside, 'We no longer have an empire; we have a republic.' 'Oh! all right!' they replied, and went away." So runs an authentic account of the overthrow of the imperial régime.

IN HIS presidential address to the Institute of Aeronautical Engineers, in London recently, Prof. G. H. Bryan said that in a few years one might "expect to see a large hotel at the North Pole, which would be frequented by thousands of trippers by aeroplane and airship, but meantime they must look to present conditions." Advisedly so. We must look to present conditions. And if the present conditions in London are such as to make the professor walk warily in predicting when the North Pole will become a pleasure resort, what would he think, had he experienced the recent conditions in either New York or Boston?

IN A recent account of a concert, given in a New England city, it was stated that "the piano part was played by E. Robert Schmitz, a Frenchman now living in New York." Possibly a necessary explanation!